

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

TWO GOOD STAYERS

Whedbee and Spears Remain on the Ground.

SPEARS CAMPING ON AYCOCK'S TRAIL

NOMINATION OF PURNELL FOR JUDGE EXPECTED MONDAY.

One Hundred and Two Postmasters Appointed—Anti-Republican Majority in the Senate—Prospects of Reorganization.

Special to The Tribune. Washington, April 24.—Visiting North Carolina Republicans are scarce in Washington at this time. Two of the best stayers are State Senator Whedbee and Mr. Oscar Spears. Whedbee is an all-round good Republican, and is staying here in the interest of party friends in the First district. He has one eye, it is whispered, on the place now filled by Allianceman Sanderlin, Deputy Third Auditor. The appointment cost the doctor lots of patience and Christian forbearance, but his exit from official life and the arduous duty of sizing semi-monthly pay rolls are unobstructed. Mr. Spears expects the resignation of District Attorney Aycock, and is equally confident of being appointed his successor. There is strong opposition to Spears, and he prefers to stay on the ground and watch the maneuvering.

Mr. Purnell will stay over a day or two, expecting that his nomination will be sent to the Senate Monday.

Mr. E. J. Best, the vigorous young Republican County Attorney of Wayne, and Col. Ed. Steele, of High Point, are here.

Representative Skinner, who attended the interment of the late Representative Milliken at Belfast, Me., returned today.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General scored another record-breaking day. One hundred and two Republican postmasters were appointed today. Among them E. D. Harris at Elkin, Surry county, vice J. S. Bell, removed.

Dr. Deboe, Republican caucus senatorial nominee, Kentucky, is elected and the senatorial deadlock in Florida is also broken. The Senate will stand 48 Republican, 34 Democrats, 8 Populists, 4 Silverites—an anti-Republican majority of 3. To effect an immediate reorganization of the Senate the Republicans must capture three votes from the Silverites or Populists. That may be done any day if the allies are allowed to name the conditions. A change of some sort is impending.

M. A. Bright, a faithful colored Republican of the First district, was appointed laborer today in the postoffice department.

Representative Fowler expects to attend the Grant monument unveiling in New York next week. He attended the races today.

Ex-Congressman Skinner and wife are the guests of Representative Skinner on their return trip from Boston.

Mr. Boylan, of Raleigh, and Claudius Dockery arrived today.

J. B. H.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD.

Treasury Receives Notice of a Large Shipment to Europe.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Notice of the first heavy withdrawal of gold for the sub-treasury at New York since the gold reserve took an upward tendency shortly after the last bond sale, was received at the treasury department today from Assistant Treasurer Jordan. He telegraphed Secretary Gage that he had been notified that \$575,000 in gold bullion would be withdrawn for export. Treasury officials say heavy withdrawals are customary at this time of the year. The notice given today is considered the beginning of the regular practice. There is no danger, however, of a depletion of the gold reserve. It amounted today to \$155,262,753, coin and bullion. It is believed the withdrawals will continue until August.

GOING TO GREECE.

General Miles Ordered to the Seat of War.

Special to The Tribune. Washington, April 24.—Gen. Miles, U. S. A., received orders today to go to the Turkish-Grecian war. Gen. Miles has completed all his personal business, and nothing will delay him from an early start, except the military demonstration at the dedication of the Grant tomb next Tuesday. As soon as possible after this event he will sail for Europe and will take with him as aide Capt. M. P. Mans, First Infantry. This assignment in no way affects the chances of Adjutant-General Corliss' appointment as Minister to Greece.

The National Pastime.

At Cincinnati: R.H.E. Cincinnati ... 001100002 x-4 8 0 Chicago ... 101001000-3 8 1 Batteries—Dammond and Peltz; Denner and Kittredge.

At Louisville: R.H.E. Louisville ... 201002004-9 9 1 Cleveland ... 101001000-3 4 3 Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Cuddy and Jimmy and O'Connor.

At Washington: R.H.E. Washington ... 100302011 x-8 11 4 Brooklyn ... 003110100-6 15 4 Batteries—Norton and McGuire; Kennedy and Smith.

At Baltimore: R.H.E. Baltimore ... 001000051 x-10 8 2 Boston ... 000000010-1 8 2 Batteries—Corbett and Robinson; Klodanz and Yeager.

At St. Louis: R.H.E. St. Louis ... 30011 x-5 5 1 Pittsburgh ... 001000-1 5 2 Batteries—Hart and McFarland; Hawley and Merritt. Game called on account of rain.

At Philadelphia: R.H.E. Philadelphia ... 212202030-12 7 6 New York ... 010010020-4 9 4 Batteries—Casey and Clements; McKinn and Wilson.

MR. GLENN'S SHREWD GAME

TRYING TO GAIN FAVOR WITH WHISKEY DISTILLERS.

Woman Lost a Purse—Spannell Released on Bail—Exhibits for Tennessee Centennial.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Salisbury, N. C., April 24.—Salisbury and Rowan county are largely represented by gentlemen who are engaged in the distilling of spirits. The counties of Davie, Davidson, Iredell, Yadkin and Rowan are more largely engaged in this business than any other counties in our State. Considerable comment has recently been made by reason of an article appearing in one of our leading morning papers, in reference to the course pursued by the present District Attorney, who is vainly endeavoring to gain favor with the whiskey distillers, who have been seized and arrested for criminal matters by the State, which they have ever charged as unfair and self-important revenue raiders under the recent Cleveland administration. It is plainly to be seen that the District Attorney is attempting to shift the responsibility for the cruel and unjust punishments that have been visited upon these unfortunate men from his shoulders to the Attorney General under Mr. McKinley. This is a nice little game, and easily to be played by a shrewd and astute politician, who ever changes his position to suit the conditions of his own party, and in the hope of arousing the bitter antagonism of these unfortunate men against an administration which they know is friendly to their interests. It is a well known fact that the Republican party has been their friend, and has never been guilty of hounding a man to death by the paid agents of the government who have taken a fiendish delight in destroying property and of extorting large sums of money by compromise.

It is to be hoped by the many friends of the new District Attorney that he will follow the popular course of the gentleman who has been in position under Mr. Harrison, and not be controlled by car-like agents who reek with pleasure when the unfortunates are in their power.

Mr. Henson, of Pittsburgh, while in the city yesterday waiting for the departure of the train, lost her purse, which contained \$100. She made a diligent search but was unable to find it. He State meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society is in session at Charlotte. A number of delegates went down from here yesterday, and others will follow today and Sunday.

Prof. F. E. Wright, who has been successfully conducting a high school at Newell, will move to Concord, where he has received splendid inducements.

Mr. John W. Ferguson, of Waynesville, a prominent young attorney and a representative of his county in the recent Legislature, was in the city yesterday morning.

Mr. Dick Sparnell, of Gold Hill, who was taken to Georgia this week on a representative of his county in the recent Legislature, has been released on a \$200 bond. He will return home Monday.

Rev. T. F. Marr, who has been conducting a meeting at Waynesville, returned home last night.

Dr. R. M. West, son of our townsman, J. E. West, has moved to Valdosta, Ga., where he will practice his profession.

Ten car loads of exhibits for the Tennessee Centennial from Washington City passed through last night.

Deputy Collector F. M. Thompson seized an illicit distillery yesterday in operation near Faith, this county. It was operated by a young man, Martin Parker.

Messrs. T. P. Johnston and C. T. Bernhardt arrived last night from Wilmington, where they had been attending the Grand Lodge, Royal Arcanum.

J. L. R.

WAR ON A BIG HUMBUG

Pritchard Probing Democratic Civil Service Hypocrisy.

COMMISSIONERS CALL ON PRESIDENT

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS GIVE THEIR OPINION.

New York Legislature Votes to Repeal the State Statute—The Fraud Doomed to an Early and Inghominous Death.

Special to The Tribune. Washington, April 24.—The civil service law and its abuses under the Cleveland administration has been the uppermost topic today, both at the Capitol and the White House. The Civil Service Commissioners called in a body on the President this morning and remained in conference with him several hours, to the exclusion of all other visitors. An immense crowd waited in the ante-room to see the President, "just a minute," you know, and it taxed the wit of the veteran Tar Heel doorkeeper, Arthur Simmons, to handle the perspiring and impatient visitors. They invented all sorts of excuses and adopted every known ruse to reach the head of the nation, but without avail. Simmons was obdurate, but always polite. In manners he took it, said, Senator Ransom as a model when he began his faithful career at the White House, and it is believed that he is fully as skilled a diplomat. It is known to the Commissioners that the President has determined to modify the present rules, and the conference today was in reference to contemplated changes.

At the other end of the avenue, at the same time, Senator Pritchard was probing the Democratic administration of the system with the skill and penetration of a trained lawyer. Several witnesses were examined and they all told the same story of Democratic nepotism. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, made a strong statement before the committee. He had some very pronounced views upon civil service, and expressed them frankly. He thought that the civil service law should be modified. He advocated exempting from the operations of the law the agents and inspectors of the department. He also thought that the statisticians and heads of the different bureaus should be chosen by the Secretary and not left to certification by the Civil Service Commission. The trouble with the latter course, he said, is that the young and inexperienced men were put into these places, and that the system worked badly on that account. "President Harrison left the civil service law in good condition," said Secretary Wilson, "and I would like to see it that way now."

And that is about what this investigation, said Senator Pritchard afterwards, will lead to.

A letter was read from Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, in which he said that while the civil service law as a general thing was wise and beneficial, it might be modified to advantage in some respects. He recommended exempting Deputy Collectors of internal revenue from the operation of the law.

The passage of the anti-civil service law yesterday by the New York Legislature was the subject of comment, and is accepted as an indication of the reaction against a most colossal humbug. The bill was passed by 110 votes. Only 29 votes were recorded against it. No Democrat voted for it, because the Republicans had caucused on the bill, thereby making it a party measure. Under this bill civil service examiners can give an applicant a rating of not more than 50 per cent. This is for merit. Then the appointing officer takes the applicant in hand and examines him as to "fitness." The highest degree of fitness is 50 per cent.

In the debate on the bill one member said that a little while ago a candidate for a very humble office was asked by the examining officers to state the prevailing religions of Russia and Turkey. He said that this was as absurd as if the applicant had been asked how many blades of grass there were in the Garden of Eden, or who occupied the best furnished room in Noah's ark. Only college graduates, he asserted, who were untrained and unfitted to hold any responsible office in the public service could possibly hope to pass examination under the present system. He spoke of Theodore Roosevelt. He called him a theoretician who had frequently asked questions that were as deadly to the applicant as a dozen of knockout drops.

The fraud is doomed to an early and inghominous death.

GREEK TROOPS DEFEATED.

Larissa Will Now Fall Into the Hands of the Turks.

Ellassona, April 24.—The victory of the Turks at Larissa is officially confirmed. The carnage on both sides was terrific, but the Greeks suffered most. Crown Prince Constantine with the Greek army is in full retreat. The troops are marching in good order and without the slightest sign of panic. The Greeks abandoned the entire plains of Thessaly and are not being pursued by the Turks.

Athens, April 24.—8 p. m.—The news of the defeat of the Greek army caused the most intense popular emotion. Directly after the receipt of the intelligence a prolonged council was held by the cabinet. What transpired at the meeting has not been divulged. No communications have been received from Larissa after 2 o'clock this afternoon. A dispatch from Volo timed 4 p. m. reported that Turkish scouts were in sight of Larissa.

Nothing is known of the losses that were sustained by either side in the fighting at Larissa. It appears from the dispatches at hand that there was also severe fighting today in the vicinity of Dereli and Rapsani. The dispatches also confirm previous reports that the retreat of the Greek forces to Pharsala was orderly. Their defeat in no wise portends the nature of a rout.

WOMEN AT THE TOMB.

Mrs. Davis and Daughter Will Review the Grant Parade.

New York, April 24.—In the ceremonies on Grant day next Tuesday the South will be represented by two women whom it delights to honor—the widow and daughter of the chief of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Davis and daughter, her daughter, will review the parade in company with the widow and daughter of the family of Gen. Grant. They come from far away Beauvoir to show their gratitude to the chief of the union army who dared to become the champion of the leader of the lost cause when all the world was against him. Their presence will serve to emphasize the truth that there is but one country and one flag today, and that the scars left by the war have been healed forever.

MUNICIPAL MUDDLE DECISION

WILMINGTON CASE INTERESTS NEW BERN PEOPLE.

Marriage in St. James' Church—"Gloriana" Well Rendered—Train Load of Strawberries.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Wilmington, N. C., April 24.—The weather the past two days has been considerably warmer, although the nights are very cool.

Many new buildings are in course of erection. Every part of the city has several going up.

Mr. William Robertson Gordon and Miss Mamie Burr were married in St. James church Wednesday evening. The groom is a well-known citizen of Roanoke, Va., and the bride an accomplished young lady of this city and the daughter of Mr. H. A. Burr.

The farce comedy "Gloriana" was presented last night at the opera house before a large audience. It is customary to praise local talent under any and all circumstances. The performance of "Gloriana," however, can be honestly praised by your correspondent. The parts were all well taken and artistically executed. I understand "Gloriana" netted a snug little sum for the Shelter of the Silver Cross—the worthy charity which receives the proceeds.

Much talk has been heard of Judge Melver's decision in the "municipal muddle" suits. Many think the Supreme Court will sustain Judge Melver's decision in so far as the constitutionality of the amendment is concerned, but it is thought the highest court will hold the election was valid. Such a decision will then leave the matter, as I stated in Friday's Tribune, between Melver and Taylor and their respective boards of aldermen.

The suits have attracted many prominent New Bern gentlemen of the bar and they have been faithful in their attendance during the hearing of the argument. New Bern is practically in the same box as Wilmington, and the final decision in our suits will have much bearing on political conditions in that city.

It now appears the cases will not be heard in the Supreme Court next Tuesday, as before stated—Mayor Wright's counsel having objected to this to Chief Justice Faircloth, who therefore will not set a day for the cases until all counsel consent. It is to be hoped that counsel will consent on the cases will go over to the November term of the Supreme Court.

Efforts are still futile to secure a quorum of the board of aldermen. A political scandal will be aired in a few days if all signs do not fail.

In my article of Friday concerning the "municipal muddle," the clause: "if Governor, the election," etc., should have read, "if the Supreme Court decides with the Governor," etc.

Two thousand crates of strawberries left yesterday for New York and a special express train run by the Southern Express Company for the convenience of our truckers.

The Superior Court is still in session. The case of Smith and others against the receiver of the Bank of New Hanover has been finished. Judge Melver has reserved his decision.

Criminal court will convene here Monday. Judge Sutton presiding and M. C. Richardson, Esq., solicitor. Several important cases will come before this court.

The celebration program of the 78th anniversary of Odd Fellowship was successfully carried out by the four local lodges last night.

H. W. P.

TWO DELIGHTFUL WEEKS

Easter Dawn Marked a Quickening of Social Life.

RESUME AND FORECAST OF EVENTS

MANY PICNICS, RECEPTIONS, CLUB EVENTS AND HAPPY MARRIAGES.

The Coming Week to be Distinguished by Even More Pretentious Functions—Governor's Reception—Monday Evening Club.

The passing of the Lenten season and the dawn of Easter morning marked a decided quickening of social life and the past week has been one of especial activity and enjoyment for society folk in Raleigh.

There have been many picnic parties, at homes, receptions, Germans, club events of various kinds, and last, but far from being least, happy marriages of popular young people. Reports of many of these delightful events have been given from day to day in the columns of The Tribune.

Gay and pleasurable as have been the events of the week just closed, it is safe to say that the coming week will be distinguished by functions which will even eclipse those of the past week.

Of course, the event which will be of paramount importance, attracting even State interest, is to be the reception tendered the members and friends of the Capital Club by Governor and Mrs. Russell, and quite elaborate preparations are being made for the occasion.

The indications are that the decorations in the mansion will be especially beautiful and interesting. The halls and reception rooms are to be draped with a combination of national and peculiar and interesting history.

Especially notable in this connection are two flags which have twice been carried on trips through Europe and State flags, many of them public buildings in England, Scotland, Ireland and France.

In all the apartments there will be evergreen and rose floral decorations. The State dining room will be especially beautiful in decorations of this character and the massive table laden with choicest fruits, bon-bons and other refreshments.

Prof. Miller's famous band from Wilmington will be in attendance to dispense music. There will also be vocal solos and instrumental selections by the very best talent in the city.

The Governor's staff will attend in full dress uniform. Invitations have been issued to a number of out-of-town people, but owing to the very large number of club men, their families and friends, the number of this class of invitations were necessarily very limited.

On tomorrow night the Monday Evening club will be entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Briggs on Edenton street. There is a large membership, and indications are that an enjoyment will be afforded the club, Judge Montgomery, the efficient President, and Prof. Kilgore, who serves faithfully as Secretary, are working especially for the perfecting of an especially entertaining programme. The American Literature, and there will be papers on the "Ideal and the Local Novelists." Then there will be appropriate readings and special music.

The Monday Evening club has been organized for the past three years, and is composed of many of the foremost people of the city. During the first year of their organization early English literature engaged their attention. The second year was devoted to modern literature of the same nationality, and this, the third year, as stated above, is being devoted to the study of American literature.

An event which will doubtless be highly enjoyable is that to take place one evening next week in the parlors of Park hotel under the auspices of the St. Luke Circle of King's Daughters. It is to be a variety entertainment for which a programme is being prepared, which will have among its participants a number of the most talented entertainers in the city. The exact date for the event will be made public later in the week.

The announcement of the coming of the Portsmouth Dramatic club to Raleigh's Academy of Music next Thursday evening has been especially well received here.

The presentation of Willard Spencer's popular creation, "Princess Bonnie," will be witnessed by a large audience. Mrs. L. B. Skipp, who is to direct the presentation, is well known in Raleigh, having resided here for quite a while more than two years ago. Mr. J. N. Anderson, of Raleigh, is to participate in the play of Shrimps. There is every indication that the event will be a most interesting and harmonious ensemble.

Referring to the social functions of the past week, possibly the most largely attended event was the Easter gerbe given by the Capital club. The club apartments rarely appeared to better advantage than on this occasion, and there was a throng of charming ladies and knightly gentlemen. The german was complimentary to Maj. and Mrs. Alfred Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gatling, and about thirty-five couples participated in the dancing.

During the past week Raleigh's Junior social club, the Euphrosyne, has given two germans in their rendezvous, Briggs' hall. Both were graced by

RALEIGH'S MOST POPULAR YOUNG LADIES

attended by gallant young men, all of the "younger set," and there were admirable choruses. Lists of both parties have been published in previous issues of The Tribune.

A thoroughly elegant and delightful function was that of Judge and Mrs. W. A. Montgomery at their luxurious home on North Person street. The occasion was really a reception tendered the judges of the Supreme Court, and certain State officers and attorneys, and was given on Thursday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock. Those in attendance were the Supreme Court Judges Faircloth, Furches and Douglass; Judge T. C. Fuller and Judge Adams were also present. Others were Governor Russell, Attorney-General Waiser, Mr. R. O. Burton, S. F. Morehead and W. J. Peale. Judge and Mrs. Montgomery entertain their guests most royally, and a notable feature of the evening being a most delicious luncheon.

Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale entertained a large company of friends last Monday night in honor of her guest, Miss Kate Broadfoot, of Fayetteville. The occasion was a complimentary euchre party, and about twenty-five couples were in attendance. The handsome Hinsdale home on Hillsboro street was brilliantly illuminated, and the evening was one of unalloyed pleasure. As has been heretofore reported, Miss Nash and Mr. R. L. Gray won especial laurels by winning every game of euchre in which they participated.

Raleigh has a flourishing euchre club, and the members were charmingly entertained Friday night by Miss Flossie Jones. The Jones home on Hillsboro street was never thronged with a more joyous company of young people, and many of them proved themselves euchre players of exceptional skill. The prize for best playing was won by Miss Ethel Bagley and Mr. Watkins Robard, after a first-class game with their rivals for the prize, Miss Blanch Blake and Mr. James Litchford.

As the evening advanced seasonable refreshments were served, and the company was entertained with vocal music. The singers were Miss Alice Jones, Miss Minnie Tucker and Dr. Ayer.

Those who shared Miss Jones' delightful hospitality were as follows: Miss Janie Andrews and Mr. Sam Hinsdale; Miss Blanche Blake and Mr. Thos. Hart; Miss Ethel Bagley and Mr. Henry Litchford; Miss Louie Busbee and Mr. T. Ash; Miss Nellie Grimes and Mr. John Ward; Miss Lillie Hoke and Mr. Logan Howell; Miss Lillie Hicks and Mr. Greek O. Andrews; Miss Nannie Jones and Mr. George Kuehne; Miss Mamie Sims and Mr. Jim Litchford; Miss Minnie Tucker and Mr. F. P. Haywood, Jr.; Miss Mary Turner and Mr. Sherwood Haywood; Miss Lizzie Hinsdale and Mr. Armistead Cowan; Miss Kate Broadfoot, of Fayetteville, and Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr.; Miss Mary Nash and Dr. Ayer; Miss Eliza Williams and Mr. Fred Mahler; Miss Beulah Wilson and Mr. W. E. Snow; Miss Alice Jones, Miss Lillie Williams, Miss Florrie Jones, Mr. Malcolm Boyden, Mr. Niles Robards, Mr. Albert Baumann, Mr. Frank Ward.

Miss Lizzie Lee entertained a whist club at her home on Hillsboro street last Thursday evening. The occasion was quite enjoyable, and the following were her guests: Mrs. W. P. Whitaker, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Pattie Montgomery, Miss Timberlake, Miss Fray, Mrs. Fennell and Mrs. Haywood White.

Lincolnton's New Postmaster.

Special to The Tribune. Lincolnton, N. C., April 23.—F. A. Barkley, who has been appointed postmaster at this place, has made his bond and sent it to Washington. He expects his commission in a few days, when he will assume charge of the office. Miss Eva Sumner is now the postmistress. She has held the office for four years, and was clerk under Miss Nanny C. Hoke, who was an appointee of President Harrison.

Wheat in some portions of Lincoln county is in especially fine condition. Lot of it around here is nearly, if not entirely, waist high. The wheat is heading and unless attacked by rust or chinch it will prove a splendid yield.

NO ELECTION YET.

Deboe Could Not Muster a Quorum in His Support.

Frankfort, Ky., April 24.—The Republicans failed to elect their senatorial nominee at the joint session of the Legislature today, and it may be that there will be no election at all. Lack of a quorum was the cause, but the quorum was broken as much by the Republicans as by the Silverites and the gold Democrats, all of whom refused to vote, so that Mr. Deboe only got 62 votes when he should have had 70. Senator Linney paired with Senator Martin, the gold Democrat; Representative Whitaker was sick; Senator Libbert absented himself from the session because he dislikes Deboe, and Representative Stout, a gold Democrat, refused to vote as he had promised. Finding that they could do nothing, the Republicans adjourned until Monday. The matter has caused a great deal of ugly talk and serious scandals are likely to result. It is openly charged that the dissatisfied Republicans have made demands in the way of patronage, and will not support Deboe unless they are promised what they want. It was supposed the gold Democrats were aware of this and consequently refrained from voting, or else were encouraged by the Silverites to hope that they could elect Senator Martin.

Anthracite Coal in Mexico.

Oaxaca, Mexico, April 24.—An extensive anthracite coal discovery is reported from a point in the Sierra de Oaxaca, near this city. The find of this valuable fuel has caused much excitement here.

NEW MARKET FOR OUR WHEAT

MR. PORTER TELLS OF OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FAR EAST.

To Compete With Russia—Introduction of American Grain in Asiatic Countries Means Much to the Farmers.

In round figures the farmers of the United States are about \$100,000,000 short per annum in the value of their wheat crop. This, with corresponding low prices for other commodities, undoubtedly contributes much to our distress and is the reason for the discontent in the agricultural districts of the country. The temporary rise in the price of wheat helped the cause of honest money last fall in the wheat-growing country of the northwest and Pacific states more than anything else. A permanent rise in the price of wheat, in combination with a tariff framed in the interest of American industry and labor, will not only bring about real prosperity to the nation, but help to allay the feeling of discontent among the farmers and drift them away from the dangerous and ruinous vagaries and theories advanced by the Populists.

I say one hundred millions short because, assuming a good normal wheat crop to be 500,000,000 bushels, we find that an increase of 20 cents per bushel on the average price of wheat during the three worst years (about 50 cents per bushel) would yield American farmers \$100,000,000 additional revenue on that one crop, to say nothing of the results of such an increase in the price of wheat upon other crops. The saving of the pendulum from the high prosperity of 612,000,000 bushels of wheat selling for \$513,000,000 in 1891 to extreme adversity in 1895, when 467,000,000 bushels of wheat sold for less than \$228,000,000, is a severe plunge, which we hope will not be repeated. An average of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and a steady demand at 70 or 80 cents a bushel, giving an average of \$375,000,000 to \$400,000,000, ought to do much toward the restoration of prosperity.

How can this be brought about? The surest way is by finding a new market for our wheat. Is it possible to do this? Let us take a brief survey of the facts and find out. Yesterday I spent nearly three hours at the Netherlands hotel discussing this subject with James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, and probably the best informed man in the United States on the practical side of this important and far-reaching subject. Mr. Hill just has returned from England, and leaves to-day for the North-west full of hope for the future of the great wheat-producing regions of the country. The subject has not been approached from the viewpoint of the United States alone, but of the whole world. Mr. Hill has sent competent investigators to Japan, China, India, Australia and elsewhere, and he has at his command all the essential facts in the problem. He knows exactly the lowest possible cost of producing wheat in Russia, together with all the possibilities and cost of transporting it from the wheat fields to the new markets of the Pacific now and after the great Siberian railway is completed, with the terminal at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. He also knows that Russia today is not only a competitor in the world's market, but is the only country to be feared in this new market which is rapidly springing up and which will soon relieve the Pacific coast of its entire surplus of wheat.

There is to me something fascinating in this idea of supplying Asiatic countries with wheat flour. When in Washington three months ago I chanced to meet one of the principal newspaper proprietors of the country—a careful, thinking man. He was gloomy beyond description in relation to the American farmer. There was positively no hope, no chance for him. The only hope, he said, was to compete with the Asiatics and with the cheap labor in silver countries, which is paid a few pennies a day and raises wheat to compete with the American farmer. The silver talk was humbug, so was the tariff, and he became buoyant over the idea of supplying these very Asiatics with our wheat, and by this process, having relieved ourselves of a quarter to a third or possibly a half of our surplus, to stiffen the price and give the American agriculturist a living remuneration once more for his wheat crop. It can be done. The surplus wheat crop has of late years been drifting rapidly westward. While the surplus has declined in the States that once raised one hundred millions surplus, it has about quadrupled in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Pacific States.

Why, when we bought the Northern railway," said Mr. Hill, "fifteen or more years ago, we carried 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year we carried 70,000,000 bushels."

That tells the story. In this region the greatest proportion of the surplus wheat crop may be found, and here wheat can be profitably raised cheaper than in any part of the world save Russia, which has a slight advantage only in the raising, but loses it at the moment the question of getting it to market is considered. Taking England as 100, the relative cost of producing wheat is about as follows:

England	100
United States (Western States)	75
(Northwest and Pacific)	55
Russia	35
India	65

The data for the Argentine Republic is of so recent date that it hardly can be compared with safety. It does not cut any figure in this Asiatic trade, because we have the absolute advantage in conveying the grain to its destination. It is generally admitted that while many factors have contributed to reduce the price of the world's wheat, an important element in the situation since 1890, has been the settlement and exploitation of fertile areas of virgin soil in the United States, which thus can be made to produce a given quantity of wheat (when cheapness of transportation is considered) at a lower cost than would be incurred in raising the same quantity in the older fields of production.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of the wheat-growing industry in Russia has been the lack of facilities of transit. Until comparatively recent times the whole of the grain was conveyed in the interior on the canals and rivers. The cultivation of wheat for export was accordingly mainly confined to the neighborhood of navigable rivers, with which the country is richly endowed. Russia, how-

ever, is improving in this respect, and her railway freight charges are decidedly, though on grain they probably are three or four times as much per ton mile as ours.

The exports of wheat have steadily increased from Russia since 1870. In five-year periods, running from 265,000,000 bushels the first period, or about 50,000,000 per annum, to 600,000,000 bushels the last period, or about 120,000,000 bushels per annum. Then the last five years Russia squarely has striven along-side the United States in exportation of wheat.

Unless Mr. Hill entirely is wrong in his calculation, Russia cannot meet us in the Asiatic market. If, therefore, we are able to awaken a desire for wheat flour in this part of the world, the market is ours, and can only be reached by the Pacific coast. It was necessary first to find out the exact point where our Asiatic brethren would buy wheat flour instead of rice flour. After much trouble this fact was ascertained. Then the exact cost of producing wheat and of converting it into flour at a profit was figured out. Then the transportation had to be adjusted. Here the Japanese line of subsidized steamships have to be used and a rate of \$3 per ton, possibly as low as \$2 per ton, from Seattle to Japan and Asiatic ports may be obtained. Then the orders for flour began to pour in. At first small lots of 5,000 bags; next came orders of 20,000 and 40,000 bags. More steamers than the original contract calls for have been put on, and even then the orders are leaving upon the wharf flour which it could not take.

One steamer, Mr. Hill told me, left 2,000 tons of freight—all flour. A market for from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels from our Pacific coast thus has been actually established—wheat, remember, in the form of flour, thus giving employment to American flouring mills, to the manufacture of bags and other necessities. At the very moment, therefore, when we have reached, as it were, our darkest day in American agriculture, when all looks ominous and the outlook drab and gloomy because of the apparent overproduction of our staple farm products, a new market, capable of great development, looms up suddenly in the far Pacific, and American enterprise and energy propose to invade a population of 450,000,000 people and give them what taste of wheat bread and a more taste will do. Said a Chinese trader to Mr. Hill, when asked what would become of the rice industry if his countrymen take to wheat flour.

In my province of Amoy there is 80,000,000 population. An ounce of wheat flour a day for each Chinaman would require 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, about all your Pacific coast surplus, for the population of this one province. After deducting two bushels per head for seed, the average consumption of wheat per head of population in the United Kingdom is about six bushels. If the Asiatic population took to wheat bread like Britons, they would require from 2,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to keep them supplied, or more than the total cereal production of the United States. At one bushel per head it would require our entire wheat crop, or 450,000,000 bushels. If, therefore, we only can induce our Asiatic brethren to take kindly to wheat flour as a luxury—just as we use cake, for example—will we not have a coast surplus and add twenty cents a bushel to our wheat of commerce. On this basis we can, by continued low freights, send 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, in the shape of flour, from the Pacific coast.

Is not this of importance to American agriculturists?

ROBERT P. PORTER.

RUSSIA'S WAITING GAME.

She is Gradually Obtaining Control of the Destinies of the Turkish Empire.

Review of Reviews.

Sooner or later Russia expects to acquire Constantinople and the Bosphorus, and, if not to annex the little principalities of the Balkans, she expects at least to hold them all under the sort of moral subjection in which she now holds Montenegro.

Russia's is a waiting game. Her agents are scattered everywhere throughout the Balkan States and provinces, and her influence is gradually but surely obtaining control of the destinies of the whole Turkish Empire. It is the Russian theory that the longer the nominal integrity of the Ottoman Empire can be maintained, the larger will be Russia's share when the final structure goes to pieces.

In the attitude of the great Powers, German, Russian and Austrian influence has been most unmistakably against Greece, while the English, French and Italian governments have acted with the three arbitrary kaisers with evident reluctance and misgivings. It is to be remembered that in England, France and Italy governments rest upon public opinion. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals upset Disraeli's Government in 1876 on the question of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. The Italian Government was not very long ago overthrown on the issues involved in the Abyssinian campaign. The French Chambers are sensitive to the opinion of the country, and the Ministry cannot survive strong disapproval.

But Russia, Germany and Austria are governed differently. In matters of foreign policy the three emperors and their immediate advisers acknowledge no popular or parliamentary control. Germany is the more ostentatiously supporting the czar, because of the embarrassment in which France is placed. There is an immense public opinion in France that loves liberty, feels a sentimental attachment for the cause of the Greeks, and sympathizes with the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the views of the English and Italian Liberals. But, on the other hand, France clings to the outward appearance of a strong alliance with Russia, Germany, which would like to be on good terms with Russia, and France if for no other reason—has no troublesome scruples about liberty and the Hellenic cause, and is only too eager to abet the plans of St. Petersburg.

THE FAVOR OF HAMID.

"By the Powers!" exclaimed the Sultan emphatically.

"Your pardon, illustrious Ruler of the Faithful," interrupted the prime minister, "but are they not already bought?"

The which hon mot was thereupon voted by the harem to be the funniest thing they had ever heard.

A Mental Wreck.

Starting upright in bed the sufferer from mania a potu fought desperately, saying in his delirium:

"What is it?" they asked. "Snakes?"

"Air ships!" he gasped.

The insidious Bowl brought, indeed, frightful imaginings.

Complications between France and Germany are likely to arise from the recent fatal explosion on the Russian cruiser Cizoi Veliky, German newspapers asserting that the breach block blown out was made by a Cat, while French authorities say it was the work of Krupp.

SIR JULIAN IS PLACATED

THE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE SETTLED BY AN EVASION OF IT.

Vice-President Hobart Will Have His Place of Honor on Grand Day, and the Diplomats Will Attend as Distinguished Spectators.

A Washington dispatch says: Sir Julian is to be placated, the dignity of the Vice Presidential office is to be maintained, and the state department is to be made happy. After all the fuss and feathers over whether Sir Julian or the Vice President of the United States shall sit to the right or to the left of President McKinley at the Grant monument ceremonies, the department has evaded that important question of precedence, and left it to be settled on some future official occasion—distantly future, the department hopes. The evasion is in the form of a temporary expedient intended to please everybody. Whether everybody will be pleased is another story, to be told after the ceremonies are over.

Sir Julian is, of course, the Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, her Britannic Majesty's leading representative in Washington, whose name has the suffixes in the little blue-covered book issued by the state department every month, giving the order of ambassadorial and ministerial rank, of G. C. B., G. C. M. G., and ambassador E. and P., symbols of mysterious importance to the average American.

Just how far Sir Julian has appeared in the controversy that has stirred official society in Washington to its very depths has not been fully explained, but certainly no one involved in some of the state department officials have been deeply concerned, and were willing to grasp at anything that afforded an opportunity of harmonious sentiment. That opportunity was presented today, and now it looks as if the dignity of the government of the United States, represented by Vice President Hobart, and of the foreign governments, represented by the diplomatic corps, with Sir Julian as ranking ambassador, is to be upheld equally, if not consistently.

Today Secretary Sherman received the members of the diplomatic corps at the state department, a regular proceeding on the Tuesday of every week. The reception is to enable the secretary to talk over diplomatic matters with the representative of each foreign government, and while of a somewhat informal character, there is enough official involved to make it necessary that the secretary of state and his callers shall by their dress and manner indicate that some dignity is necessary. The diplomats are shown in to a spacious diplomatic reception room, where they are welcomed and the corps is permitted to enter unless requested to do so until his colleague has retired.

It was during today's levee, as it is sometimes termed, that Mr. Sherman heard the news of the proposed reception to a way to bring things to a happy conclusion. One of the foreign ambassadors or ministers, exactly who is not known, made it, and it is understood that he acted in behalf of other members of the diplomatic corps. His plan for settlement was in the form of a compromise. In effect it was that the first point involved, namely, whether the four ambassadors to the United States, the personal representatives of the sovereigns, should be at the head or behind Vice President Hobart in the parade, he disposed of by leaving the entire diplomatic corps out of the line, and allow them to go to Riverside park as a general contingent, as they go to the Capitol on inauguration days and other official occasions, and that the other and more embarrassing question about seating Mr. Hobart and the ambassadors changed by giving the diplomats positions as "distinguished spectators," and not as official functionaries.

Just how Sir Julian views this temporary expedient is not known. He denied today that he had made a protest about the question of precedence to the Grant Monument committee, Secretary Sherman or anybody else.

"Some of the ambassador's friends," to quote the published statement headed by Sir Julian's denial, have also had something to say. These anonymous "friends" declare that the report that Sir Julian did not attend a dinner given by the venerable Gardner Hubbard because the Vice President was to have the place of honor, untrue. As it is positively known that Sir Julian did raise the question of precedence on that occasion and would not attend because Mr. Hobart was to be the guest of honor, the denial is something to say. These anonymous "friends" declare that the report that Sir Julian did not attend a dinner given by the venerable Gardner Hubbard because the Vice President was to have the place of honor, untrue.

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A gentleman who has been acquainted with every phase of the controversy over diplomatic precedence said today that unless something unexpected happened Secretary Sherman would write a letter to the Grant monument committee explaining how the Vice President and the ambassadors should be located. If Sir Julian and his colleagues are agreeable there will not be any trouble at all.

President McKinley will sit with the Vice President in the official seats, and the diplomatic corps will be placed in a space devoted to "distinguished spectators," with Sir Julian in the place of honor. This arrangement, however, will make it necessary that everybody concerned shall shut his eyes to the fact that foreign governments were invited to participate in the ceremonies. But diplomacy is not unusual in such expedients, and all the diplomats know how to be blind when occasion demands.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spaniards Beaten in Two Important Engagements by the Insurgents.

Tacoma, Wash., April 24.—News received from Hong Kong which absolutely contradicts the stories from Madrid that the Philippine rebellion is practically stamped out. On the contrary, two important engagements have been fought, in both of which the insurgents were victorious. On March 24th a large column of Spanish troops under command of Calcedo, met with serious reverses at the insurgents' hands. Calcedo with 2,000 men had been ordered to attack San Nicholas and dislodge the enemy. He was misled by guides, who took his force

through a cross road, on both sides of which was a strong force of insurgent troops in ambush. The Spanish force was badly defeated and forced to retreat in confusion upon Almansa. The insurgent force is reported to have been good and strong.

It was a hard hand to hand conflict, and being attacked unawares, the royalist troops had no possibility of success. They lost over 200 men and the insurgents only 30.

When the steamer Victoria sailed from Hong Kong the news had just arrived that the Spanish troops had attacked the insurgents near the river Zapote.

They were repulsed with heavy loss. The defeat of the Spaniards was more remarkable because the insurgents had few firearms and were obliged to fight at close range with knives. This battle was fought in the deep creek, the Zapote River being a tidal creek containing little water at this season.

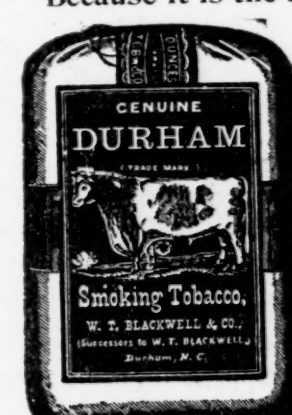
Fourier's 125th birthday was celebrated by a band of Paris Fourierists recently. They marched to his tomb in Montmartre cemetery, where speeches were made, one by a Mme. Endes, 91 years of age, who had been a member of the original phalanxists. In the evening there was a banquet in the Palais Royal, where a gift of \$10,000 to the cause of Fourierism was announced.

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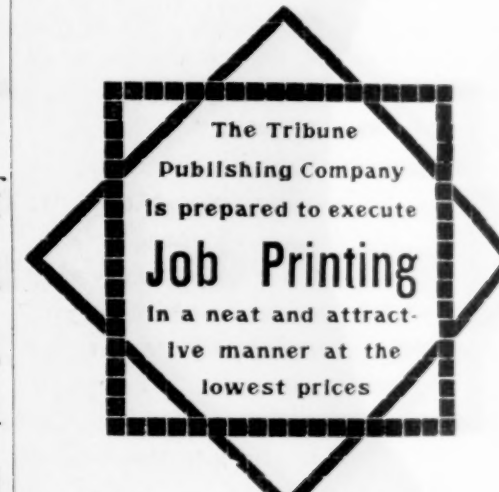
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N.C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	Goldshoro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	Best's	11:33	7:20
8:16	3:49	LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	Core Creek	10:00	4:58
11:15	4:54	Tuscarora	9:42	4:20
11:31	5:00	Clark's	9:30	2:50
1:30	5:25	Newbern	8:50	10:10
2:12	5:50	Friedland	8:19	9:00
2:20	5:53	Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	Havelock	8:40	9:00
3:12	6:18	Newport	8:29	8:47
3:25	6:24	Wildwood	8:15	8:38
3:31	6:29	Atlantic	8:07	8:20
3:51	6:42	Morehead City		
		Atlantic Hotel	7:45	7:50
4:01	9:50	M. City Depot	a. m.	a. m.
p. m.	p. m.			

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

GEN. WEYLER'S GOOD NEWS

HE AGAIN SUCCEEDS IN PACIFYING CUBA ON PAPER.

Gomez, He Says, Will Soon Be Caught—Meanwhile the Cubans are Playing the Pickens in the Pacific Provinces.

Havana, April 24, via Key West.—Here is a cable dispatch sent by General Weyler to General Azcarra, Minister of War in Spain:

"I have the pleasure of notifying your Excellency that since the 13th of this month our forces operating along the line of the Jucaro-Moron trocha have captured several bands of insurgents.

In the engagement near Matanzas the insurgents had 37 killed, and we made 12 prisoners, capturing also 212 horses and 1,002 cattle. Later 23 insurgents surrendered to our troops. We had only one man killed and 26 wounded.

I consider the whole territory of Las Villas and part of Puerto Principe pacified, and I repeat that the presence in Santa Clara of Gomez and Quintin Banderos is not alarming, because if they do not pass the trocha, soon to come, they will be captured as Riquelme and Bacallas were in Pinar del Rio.

I am sure that Gomez cannot maintain himself for a long time in his present position. He has very few men and no provisions at all. The ground over which he moves has been laid waste.

I have the pleasure of confirming my previous dispatch in which I notified your Excellency that I do not need any reinforcements to cover the losses of the army."

In answer to this cablegram the Minister of War and Prime Minister have congratulated Gen. Weyler on his success.

Yesterday, however, while all this was producing great joy among the uncompromising Spaniards here, the report came of a battle at Pinar del Rio, near Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara province, between the insurgents commanded by Aleman and the Spanish column of Gen. Lague.

Gen. Lague reports that his losses were only fifteen killed and twenty wounded, but it is known in Havana that he suffered a severe defeat, leaving more than 100 soldiers dead on the field.

The news from Puerto Principe sent yesterday to 'The Sun' of the ten days' struggle between the insurgents and the Spanish columns of Cos. Rizo and Cruz Fernandez has caused considerable comment here.

In his report of the several fights he had with the Cubans on those days Gen. Rizo confesses that on his way to Puerto Principe "the rear guard was constantly harassed by the enemy."

In spite of the congratulations from the Government to Gen. Weyler, a dispatch from Madrid announces that the Spanish Government has declared that to establish the reforms in Cuba "confirmation is needed of the news about peace."

There is great agitation in Havana among the Spanish tobacco manufacturers over the concession made by the Spanish Government to American merchants to export their tobacco from Cuba. Several private meetings of the principal manufacturers have been held to determine the best way to obtain the withdrawal of this concession and the enforcement of the previous prohibitory decree of Gen. Weyler.

A long cable dispatch has been sent to the Minister of Colonies, Senor Castellanos, saying that the American merchants who export tobacco from Cuba are all abettors of the insurrection, and that the tobacco they have stored in Havana will go to Key West, Tampa, and New York, providing with good material the factories of the seaports in which all the workmen, and even the majority of the proprietors, contribute heavily to the fund of the revolutionary junta established at New York.

The dispatch adds that the factories at Havana are in need of tobacco, and that as these factories are owned by Spanish patriots they deserve the protection of the Spanish Government.

La Lucha continues its campaign against the exportation of tobacco to America, and says that it is "a menace to Spain."

THREE THOUSAND WORDS A MINUTE.

Professor Crehore's Wonderful System of Telegraphy.

New York Sun.

A very interesting paper was read last night before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the clubhouse, 12 West Thirty-first street, by Professor Albert Cushing Crehore, of Dartmouth College, describing a new method of very rapid telegraphing by the use of alternating currents, which has been developed by Professor Crehore and Lieut. George Owen Squier of the United States Army. The experiments which resulted in the development of the new system were carried on at the United States Artillery School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., where a considerable length of telegraph and telephone wires was available for the purpose. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

The paper was extremely technical, as was necessary in explaining the principles involved and the means by which these may be utilized, but the results which it is said may be accomplished by the new system are astonishing.

An ordinary telegraph operator, sending messages by the Morse system, can transmit from thirty to forty words in a minute. By the Westinghouse system, where the messages are first recorded on a punched strip of paper, and then transmitted automatically, a speed is attained of 150 to 200 words a minute. By the system described last night by Prof. Crehore, it is promised that a speed of 3,000 words a minute may be attained over a single wire, and at the same time the wire could be used for sending other messages by the ordinary Morse system or by the quadruple system without creating any interference. It is also possible to send two entirely different messages over the same line at one time at the rate of 2,000 words a minute, and in addition to this the messages could be transmitted to and received at any number of stations at the same instant and recorded automatically.

Like other automatic systems it would be necessary to have the message prepared for sending on slips or sheets of paper, punched with the proper signals to represent letters in accordance with the European modification of the Morse code. The general method by which this wonderful speed is to be accomplished is by taking advantage of the peculiarity of the alternating current, in which currents of opposite polarity succeed each other with a rapidity varying in different dynamos from about 250 to 400 a second. Between each pair of these waves of current is a moment when the wire is neutral. It means of a simple device, which was described, these currents may be interrupted at fixed intervals, and one or more wave movements of current omitted. By noting these inter-

ruptions and their order the messages can be read.

Of course this could not be done by means of the eye or by any mechanical apparatus in which any material thing had to move, and one of the most interesting parts of the new system is that of receiving the messages. Two methods have been tried successfully for this purpose. One depends upon the principle that light, polarized by being passed through a prism, may be turned from its direction by passing it through a coil of wire through which an electric current is passing. A powerful ray of light is first passed into two prisms in such a way that none of it gets through. Between the prisms is placed a glass tube containing sulphide of carbon, which carries the current. Whenever a current passes, the light is deflected one way or another so that some of it gets through the two prisms and falls upon a moving sensitized paper and makes a dot.

The other proposed receiver is a chemical one, where needles press upon a moving paper properly prepared and leave a mark whenever a current passes through them. A needle can be used for each of the currents sent out—the direct current and the reversed one—and so two records made side by side at the same time. It is by the use of devices of this kind placed in as many receiving offices as might be desired that any number of duplicate messages could be received at once.

The possibilities of such a system are vast. One of those suggested by Prof. Crehore is that a few telegraph wires transmit all of the more important business now conducted by mail. Typewriters, he said, could be fitted with automatic devices for punching the characters of the code at the same moment that the operator was writing his ordinary letterpress copy, and these perforated papers would be sent to the telegraph office to be forwarded. Forty thousand letters are carried daily between Chicago and New York. Prof. Crehore said it would take but two wires to transmit this entire correspondence and make it possible for a person to send his letter and get a reply in the same day, allowing for the time of delivery. Typewriters and stenographers, he added, would have to learn to read the telegraph code in addition to their present accomplishments.

THE MATHEMATICAL GOAT.

His Wonderful Feats of Calculation or Instinct in His Saltatorial Exercises.

Almost every movement of a kid proves the mountain origin of its race. Its powers of climbing are extraordinary, and must be witnessed to be believed. I have seen them clamber on the slippery roofs and up the almost perpendicular face of a quarry to places which seemed impossible to reach without the aid of a ladder or the clinging power of claws or fingers.

I remember once seeing a pair of kids running races up and down the shafts of a disused farm-roller which were tilted up at an angle of about forty-five degrees. On the extreme ends of the shafts, high in the air, the little creatures would stand, one on each, and turn about, as on a pivot, with the tips of all four hoofs close enough together to rest on a penny piece.

Such feats on the part of a goat are far more artistic exhibitions of skill in climbing than anything that can be done by a cat or a monkey, for he does with a thing by calculating his distance with absolute exactitude and by an infinitely delicate power of adjusting his weight so as to maintain his balance.

What gives such finish to the performance is his sublime confidence in himself and the extraordinary precision with which every movement is executed. His judgment is so perfect that he scarcely ever makes a mistake. Necessity has been his grim school-master, for it is of course, easy to see that when leaping from ledge to ledge along the face of a precipice, the least error in calculating either his distance or the amount of muscular force to be exercised would instantly prove fatal.

Let me endeavor, briefly, to point out the nature of certain problems which he is in the habit of solving with absolute accuracy at a moment's notice:

Supposing a goat, following a new path, has to take a leap so as to alight on a pinnacle or overhang crag overhanging some abyss. First of all he must estimate the distance to be traversed, and, having got it, whether by trigonometry or by some capricious method of his own, he has next to compute, to the fraction of an ounce, how much propulsive force is required to project his body (the exact weight of which has to be taken into account) precisely that distance and not a quarter of an inch further. Moreover, he must take into calculation whether the spot he wishes to reach is above or below his starting point; and plainly his brain, when it sends forth motor impulses to the numerous muscles involved, must beforehand reckon and apportion each its share in the task. At the same moment he must also estimate the exact proportionate amount of muscular force which will be required in each of his limbs to stop and balance his body on his new and precarious foothold.

Of course, one need scarcely say that the whole process goes on without reaching the consciousness of the goat, or anything that could, even by courtesy, be called his mind. But, nevertheless, it is obvious that, in some way or other, the calculation is made and is completed in a time and with an unerring accuracy which completely puts to shame the mathematical triumphs of the human intellect.

Why the Poem Ended Suddenly.

Chicago Tribune.

Once the East Wind met the West Wind.

By an unexpected chance.

And said: "My dear, I'm glad you're here."

Wilt join me in a dance?"

"Yes," the West Wind shyly answered.

And the two began to waltz.

When suddenly everything in the immediate neighborhood, including houses, fences, straw stacks, hen-coops, loose boards, household and kitchen furniture, corn fodder, agricultural implements, books, old boots, trees, dead sheds, musical instruments, family washings, hats, caps, papers, trunks, bandboxes, stove wood, and other miscellaneous articles not fastened down, jumped up and joined in the giddy whirl, to the great physical scandal of the entire countryside. The loss of many thousands of good dollars, and the utter destruction of a promising poem that started out in an orderly way, and wasn't expecting any such overwhelming calamity as this.

How One Boy Struck a High Note.

He is a little curly-haired, rosy cheeked member of a boy choir. He had been having some trouble with a high note, but on this occasion sang it with a clearness and vigor which surprised and delighted all his family.

"That was splendid," said the leader of the choir. "You have been taking my advice and practicing."

"No, I haven't practiced it."

"I don't understand how else you accomplished it."

"Well, I'll tell you. Just before I came to that note I shut my eyes and made believe I was at a ball game and saw Cartwright steal a base."—Washington Star.

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Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1897.

The Tribune is sorry that its long-earned Statesville contemporary feels hurt because it was not invited to join "The Tribune's mutual admiration society." The Mascot will have to organize a society of its own—flock by itself, so to speak.

A copy of the first number of Truth has been received. Truth is a monthly magazine, "devoted," as the title page says, "to giving the explorations of the Catholic church." In the table of contents we note: "What Catholics Do Not Believe," "The Church and the Bible," etc. Truth is carefully edited and neatly printed. Rev. Thomas F. Price of this city is the publisher.

SOUTH WILL BE PROTECTIVE.

There is nothing more certain in the future than that the south will be protective and Democratic. The ideas are not antagonistic, and there is no mistaking the inevitable trend of events. There are natural and social conditions which make it plain that the prosperity of the south will be dependent on its growth and progress as a manufacturing section. Without the growth and progress we shall continue to decline even as an agricultural section. It has been pointed out as a most significant fact that there were more than thirty southern votes cast for the Dingley bill in the House of Representatives, and they were not all Republican votes, either. The tariff question is a business question, and it is time that the south was considering it in that light, and not as a mere partisan issue. There was a time when, by reason of its labor system and other considerations, protection was inimical to the industrial interests of the south, but that time has passed. The south, with its peculiar institutions and conditions, and the south simply ties itself to a corpse by clinging to old methods. We believe that the voter now lives who will see the time when Democratic conventions in the south will incorporate protection in their platforms as an essential and fundamental feature along with a declaration of relentless warfare on monopolies and trusts. Then the south will become great, prosperous and influential under the development of its marvelous natural resources.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

There can be no question about the growth of protection sentiment in the south; but it is too much to expect that any one now living will see the day when protectionists will dominate the Democratic party. The free trade element has a strong grip on the party machinery and it is manifesting such intolerance toward those who hold opposing views that there is no refuge for a protectionist except in the Republican party. The Tribune the other day quoted Col. Harry Skinner to the effect that he was a protectionist because he was a Populist; but it took no stock in the assertion. It gave Col. Skinner credit for holding and expressing sound protection views in his recent speech on the Dingley bill, but it intimated, as it now believes, that his views were in spite of the fact that he was a Populist rather than in consequence of his political affiliations. Col. Skinner will not be much older before he will learn that there is no place for him in the Populist party, holding such views as he does on the tariff question. Democratic protectionists in the south also will have to learn, if they have not learned already, that they cannot remain in the Democratic party and enjoy either the confidence or respect of their political associates. There is no place for protectionists except in the Republican party, and the sooner they realize the fact the better. The Index-Appeal is dreaming.

GREEK AND TURK.

The war news from the East is almost as unintelligible to the average newspaper as the languages of the respective combatants. This much is clear, however, that heavy fighting has been going on all along the line, but the result is involved in obscurity. The New York Sun gives its impressions of the situation as follows:

When the war in the East opened, the Greeks apparently had certain advantage of position. In Epirus they were palpably well situated for advance into the Turkish territory, while in Thessaly they held the passes in front of their main camp at Larissa,

and were operating at only a short distance from their water base at Volo. The Greeks, also, had their naval forces, apparently, readier for use than the Turks.

But these advantages were seen to be counterbalanced by the superior numbers of the Turkish army. The Turks, too, have again proved good fighters, as they did during their last war with Russia. On both sides there is plenty of enthusiasm.

To incline the balance in favor of the Greeks under the always heavy handicap of inferior numbers there seems to be an absolute need of genius in leadership. Given a region easy of defence and remarkable skill both in planning and executing campaigns, aided by greater familiarity with the field of operations, at least in Thessaly, the Greeks could conceivably overcome the disadvantages of fewer men. Their insufficient material and transport are, however, against them.

But, although it is difficult to judge at this distance, so far there appear to be no signs of genius in soldieryship on the Greek side. The telegram from Crown Prince Constantine, "I am fighting, myself, and so is Nicholas," does not carry full assurance of strategic ability at work, although it is much to have well-defined commandership on the spot. But the participation of the Crown Prince in the fighting is doubtless to stimulate and encourage his men by showing himself ready to share their dangers and hardships. Then we must reflect that Greece has not had the experience of recent war for the training of her officers and for making them veterans. The great Pevna campaign of Turkey has no counter-part on her side. She did mobilize her troops, it is true, about that time, but she took no active part in the fighting. She mobilized them again about ten years ago, but also without hostilities.

The division of the Greek fleet in Egean waters has thus far seemed to be engaged in minor operations, although its reported attack on Platanos may have been stimulated by the hope of relieving a little the hard pressed Greek army in Thessaly. In the Gulf of Arta the fleet's bombardment of Preveza has been conducted with a persistency which promises much.

And so long as the Greeks themselves keep up heart and hope, sympathizing onlookers need not despair. At any hour the situation may change in their favor. And although, next to lack of numbers, the chief advantage of the Greeks seems to be the lack of experience in warfare on a large scale among officers and men, yet it must be remembered that there is no forcing house of military education like the battlefield. Let the Greeks be able to keep the Turks back a little longer and they will soon become veterans. Could they hold their own in the Thessalian field, and continue their aggressive work in Epirus, the fruits of the campaign would still be theirs.

If this, however, should not be possible, we do not think that Greece would pay for her boldness by any loss of territory. The great powers, that now seem willing to have her punished by Turkey, and also made to feel that they were right and she was wrong, would presumably interpose to prevent any think like Ottoman conquest. They might not forbid the temporary overrunning of Thessaly, but we cannot conceive that they would permit any road of Christendom to be permanently transferred to the sway of the crescent.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Return of Geology Class—Summer School—Dr. Mannings, Address.

Special Correspondence Tribune.
Chapel Hill, N. C., April 24.—Professor J. O. Atkinson, chairman of the faculty of Elon College, preached in the Baptist church here last Sunday night. Mr. Atkinson is a graduate of Wake Forest College, and a Master of Arts of Howard College, where he made a very enviable record. He is a teacher of many personality, a vigorous thinker, and an effective preacher.

The advance class in geology have returned from their Easter field trip with Professor Cobb, and report the most profitable field season that they have ever had. The members of the party were Messrs. John Andrews, R. G. Davis, A. H. Edgerton, Lionel Weil and J. G. McCormick. State Geologist Holmes has begun a series of lectures to the class on the geology of North Carolina. The students are greatly pleased with these lectures, finding them interesting as well as instructive.

The Summer School promises to rival the old Chapel Hill Normal in the number of its students. Chapel Hill is becoming quite a summer resort for people of culture and refinement. The beautiful campus, Battle's Park, the excellent library and the cultured society of the village render the place peculiarly attractive. The "Hill" has considerable elevation above the sea level, catches all the breezes, and is well shaded with ancient oaks and majestic elms.

The contest for the debater's medal in the Dialectic Society took place yesterday evening. The winner was Mr. A. T. Allen, '97, York Institute, N. C. The declaimer's medal was awarded to Mr. Thomas C. Bowie, '99, Obids, N. C.

In the Philanthropic Society, Mr. Thomas L. Wright, '97, Charlotte, Sampson county, won the debater's medal,

and Mr. A. J. Barwick, 1900, carried off the declaimer's medal.

The baseball team will leave this afternoon for Charlottesville, where they will cross bats with the University of Virginia on Monday. The team will be composed of the following men: Stanley (captain), short-stop; Winston, first base; Belden, second base; Bailey, catcher; Whitaker, centre field; McKee, left field; Johnson, third base; Rogers, right field; Williams and Mangum, pitchers.

Dr. Manning, who has been unwell for some time, and suffered a slight stroke of facial paralysis a few days ago, is improving. He will go to Chase City, Va., to enjoy a few weeks' rest, which will no doubt do much to hasten his recovery. During his absence Judge Shepherd will be in charge of the law classes.

Thursday night, the King's Daughters served ice-cream and other refreshments at Patterson's Hotel, for the benefit of their society.

MARCH OF A MOB.

Six Hundred Negroes Threaten to Avenge a Lynching.

Special to The Tribune.
Washington, April 24.—Just before midnight word was received in this city that a mob of 400 to 600 negroes was marching toward Alexandria to avenge the death of the negro McCoy, who was lynched there last week. The militia was called out at once, and many citizens provided themselves with arms and prepared to defend the city against the threatened attack. Small bands of armed men were stationed in the streets in various parts of the city.

Alexandria is in a feverish state of excitement, as it is not known at what point the attack will be made, or what the mob contemplates doing.

THE STATE NOT BANKRUPT

THE TAX CASE DECISION DECREASES REVENUES NEARLY \$100,000.

All Except Extra Appropriations Will Be Paid—A Dissenting Opinion May Be Filed.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the tax case was the topic of much gossip on the street yesterday. A prominent Republican lawyer expressed the opinion that an extra session of the Legislature would be necessary. He thought that the Auditor, in making his lists for the Sheriff's, would have to use the revenue act of 1895, and the machinery of 1897, and the two acts would be so incongruous and so many conflicts would result that an extra session would be unavoidable. Treasurer Worth was seen in regard to the matter. He said that the difficulty stated above would not arise. The Supreme Court simply declared the second and third sections of the revenue act of 1897 unconstitutional, but the remainder of the act is unaffected, so the revenue and machinery acts of the recent General Assembly are all in force. The decision of the Supreme Court making the property tax .45 instead of .46 costs the State nearly \$75,000. But this is not all the State loses, because if the court had decided that the property tax was the basis where the first observations taken would have been \$1.28 instead of \$1.29, and a loss of .09 on the poll makes a difference of about \$20,000. Thus the decision costs the State nearly \$100,000.

However, Mr. Worth says that the story which is going the rounds of the press that the State is bankrupt is not true. He thinks that even as the revenue act now stands the State's receipts are all sufficient to pay the expenses of all the departments, the interest of the public debt and the regular appropriations of the General Assembly. The State may not be able to pay the extra appropriations of the Legislature for this year, but all the other expenses will be met.

Judge Clark and Judge Douglas, it is said, will file a dissenting opinion on the tax case. When this opinion will be filed, if it is at all, is not known.

SHORT FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

A Young Man Who Was Truanted Speculated and Lost.

Atlanta, Ga., April 24.—Harry A. Cassin, a young man of fine family and of unusual business ability, and heretofore an exemplary person, was today discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$45,000. Cassin was cashier of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company, and so implicit was the confidence reposed in him by the directors that he was practically the controlling spirit of the enterprise. His shortage was brought to light about a week ago when he failed to meet some of the bank's paper, but the affair was not made public until today.

It was said that Cassin invested the money in obscure enterprises of his own, which he at the time thought perfectly legitimate. His expectations were not realized, and an examination of the books exposed his shortcomings. The young man was desperate when confronted with the evidence, and he attempted to take his life. The attempt was baffled. He has transferred personal property worth \$10,000 to the bank, and it is announced that his friends and relatives will supply the remaining deficit and he will not be prosecuted.

Greece and Turkey Contrasted.

While the martial spirit which animates the Greek army in the campaign which has just opened recalls, in some measure, the Greece of two thousand years ago, it cannot be denied that the resources of the kingdom are ill-proportioned to its ardor in the present crisis and that on this account the odds are decidedly in favor of the Turks.

The entire population of Greece, according to the last official census, is only 2,187,208, or barely more than the state of Georgia. On the other hand, Turkey, including both European and Asiatic sub-divisions, has a population of 27,688,000 and is, therefore, more than twelve times the size of Greece. The Greek army is 25,000 strong; on a war footing, 100,000. The Turkish army, however, is vastly greater. On a peace footing it numbers something over 100,000 and on a war footing at least 700,000. Most decidedly, according to these

figures, the odds are in favor of Turkey.

But what of the naval resources of the two countries? Although neither Greece nor Turkey possesses a strong fleet in the modern sense of that term, the Greek navy is perhaps the more effective of the two; but the difference is altogether too slight to make up for the superior military strength of the Turks. In addition to these considerations, the fighting qualities of the Turk cannot be ignored. Although something of a brute, without refinement or patriotism, the history of the past few years has nevertheless shown him to be a vicious fighter. When the courage of the Turk, therefore, is placed in conjunction with other things it comes evident that Greece has committed herself to a very rash undertaking.

But the cause of the plucky little kingdom, in the present crisis, is the cause of humanity and civilization, and this in itself is an element of strength which cannot be overlooked. More than once has Greece in open battle defeated armies vastly superior to her own, and what has been accomplished once may be accomplished again. Still another thing to be considered is the likelihood of re-enforcements. If the Balkan states decide to espouse the cause of Greece the situation will be materially affected thereby, if not indeed actually determined in favor of Greece.

Up to the present time Greece has displayed almost superhuman courage in her grapple with Turkey, and it may be that the heroism of her troops will yet triumph over the ferocious Moslem. In the name of humanity and of the Christian religion, we say, therefore, but reverting to the years which we expressed in the beginning, the outlook is rather dark for the little kingdom.

THREE YEARS AHEAD.

Uncle Sam Making Ready to Observe the Sun's Total Eclipse.

The United States Government is already preparing to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on May 28, 1900.

Observation stations will be established along the path of the total eclipse and experienced astronomers in the service of the Government will be sent down to take the observations and make the astronomical calculations which it is expected will be so valuable to science and to astronomy.

It may seem rather early to begin the observations now for an event that will not occur within the next three years, but the Government will begin to take the observations next month, beginning on the 15th and continuing until the same date in the month of June.

The observations which will be taken next month will be for the purpose of determining the best points at which to establish the permanent stations, where the final observations will be taken during the eclipse of 1900.

The path of the total eclipse will extend in a direct line from New Orleans to Norfolk, Va., and will pass through Georgia in the locality of Macon. All along the path the observations will be taken. The observations will be repeated during the same dates of the next two years. The observations will be to determine the exact condition of the sky during the eclipse, and to register the results in the sheets made for the purpose. The exact condition of the sky, of the sun and of the whole heavens will be marked down in the sheets every morning of the month when the observations are being taken, and all of the sheets when filled out will be sent to Washington and carefully graded. The permanent observation stations will be established at the points where the first observations taken receive the highest percentage.

Tillman Growing Tamer.

William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Senator Tillman is softening; he has lost much of his fierceness and has hung his pitchfork up in the rack. In an interview with the President the other day he showed a disposition to be friendly, and said he wanted to do everything he could to make the present administration a success. The conversation was not fully reported at the time, but it has since been disclosed that he told the President he was not so uncompromising in his attitude and radical in his ideas as people generally supposed. While he believed in a low tariff and the free coinage of silver, he was willing to have a fair trial of the President's platform, and would throw no obstacles in the way of the adoption of his recommendations. He wanted whatever was best for the country. If it was demonstrated that a gold standard, a reform of the currency and a higher tariff were for the welfare of the people, he was willing to change his views and stand by them. He would not promise to support any of these propositions in the Senate; but he said he would not oppose them. If they were adopted and proved acceptable and brought prosperity, he would be willing to concede that he had been wrong. He had already learned much since he came into public life, and the President personally he said he had highest admiration and confidence, because he believed him to be sincere and unselfish, and he would like to be considered a friend. Senator Tillman made all these concessions to President Cleveland, which, however, were not so complimentary.

He was altogether a frank and manly declaration, and President McKinley was very much gratified. McKinley's feelings displayed. Mr. Tillman repeated his assertions to several members of the cabinet since.

North State Notes.

Senator Butler has introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Durham.

The Salisbury Sun learns that a contract has been let for the erection of a 25-barrel roller mill for Nesbit & Pressly at Coddie Creek.

The Chronicle says that Deputy Collector Horton brought thirteen barrels containing 600 gallons of whisky to Wilkesboro last week which he seized near the mouth of Wilson in Alleghany county.

A posse of revenue officers made a raid in Yadkin one day last week and among the number of illicit distilleries seized were found one with government locks on their doors. For cheek this takes the cake.

The Ripple says that the two-year old child of Thomas Stading of East Bend fell into a well thirty-seven feet deep a few days ago and was not seriously injured. There was no water in the well, but a shovel and pick were lying in the bottom of the well and it is a miracle how it escaped unhurt.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

A Splendid Program is Soon to Be Completed.

MANY DISTINGUISHED EDUCATORS

FROM THIS AND OTHER STATES TO TAKE IMPORTANT PARTS.

Less Than Half Rates Given by Railroads—The Hotels Make Sweeping Reductions for Assembly People.

The details of the convening of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly at Moorehead City, June 15, are being rapidly perfected and ere many days a complete program will be ready for publicity. The arrangements for the entertainment of the host of teachers and friends of education who will gather there are also materializing admirably and there is every indication that never in the history of the assembly has there been such a successful session as the one for this year now in prospect.

The railroad rates from all points in the State will be less than half fare, and the Atlantic hotel at Moorehead and Mrs. Sarah Davis at Beaufort have agreed to give the members of the assembly a \$1 per day rate. Even lower rates than these will be obtainable in a number of good private homes.

Prof. Parker is making an effort to get reduced railroad rates from points in Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina, and it is very probable that he will be successful. Quite a number of prominent educators from these States have announced their purpose to attend. Among them are President Pogue of the Peabody Normal college at Nashville, Tenn.; Superintendent Barrett of the Chattanooga city schools, and Superintendent E. L. Hughes of the Greenville, S. C., city schools. In fact the whole faculty of the latter institution will attend.

Superintendent J. E. Ray of the North Carolina Institution for the Blind will make an exhibit of the methods of instruction of the blind. He will have special apparatus for the work. It is also hoped that the institution orchestra will attend and furnish music for the assembly.

Superintendent Goodwin of the Institution for the Deaf at Morganton, will have a class there for illustrating methods of instruction. He will also have an exhibit of work in the industrial department.

Mrs. Humphreys, one of the best known primary teachers in the State, will have charge of the primary department and will conduct special exercises.

The rooms on the first floor of the assembly building have been fitted up for the use of departments and the hall on the second floor is to be used for convention work. A number of the colleges in the State have signified their intention to have exhibits from the art and other departments of study.

It is expected that President V. C. Kilgo of Trinity college will deliver the annual sermon before the assembly on Sunday, June 20. Correspondence in the progress between Prof. Parker and Bishop Edward Rondthaler of Winston-Salem with a view to getting this distinguished educator and divine to deliver an address on Wednesday.

A special daily program for department work has been arranged to be conducted in the hall from 9:15 to 11:30 o'clock. The departments are to be primary reading, advanced reading and elocution, arithmetic, algebra, vocal music, geography, English literature, English grammar, science, civil government, drawing and history. Among those who will have charge of these departments are Profs. Dinwiddie, Synnot, Drewry, Lewis, Mangum, Shedd, Shippe, and others.

To convey some idea of the program the following assured features are published:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.
"Technical Grammar," Superintendent Edwin S. Sheppe, Reidsville Graded Schools.

"Mental Arithmetic, the Foundation of Mathematics," President James Dinwiddie, Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C.

"The Educational Value of Geography," Supt. E. P. Mangum, Wilson Public Schools.

"Vertical Writing," Miss Minnie Slocumb, Goldsboro Public Schools.

"President's Annual Address," Prof. W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.
"Pedagogy," Supt. C. W. Toms, Durham Public Schools.

"Pedagogy Applied," Supt. J. D. Eggleston, Asheville Public Schools.

"The German Schools," Prof. P. P. Claxton, State Normal and Industrial College.

"What Should the Schools do About Cigarette Smoking," Prin. L. W. Bagley, Littleton, N. C.

"Helen Keller and the Education of the Blind," Supt. John E. Ray, State Institution for Blind.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.
"Special Work of the Academy in our Educational System," Supt. W. T. Whitsett, Whitsett Institute, Guilford County; Prin. Washington Catlett, Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington.

"Care of the Eyes," Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh.

"Sanitation," Prof. Jerome Dowd, Trinity College.

"X-Rays—Experimental Approach to their Discovery (Illustrated by use of Complete Set of Apparatus), Prof. J. F. Lanneau, Wake Forest College.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.
The day will be devoted to recreation. In the evening there will be a lecture.

"The Past and Present of Our Seashore" (Illustrated by use of Stereopticon), Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.
The New School Law.—"The County Supervisor," State Supt. Charles H. Mebane. "The Township System," State Senator Geo. E. Butler. "The Local Taxation Feature," Prof. J. Y. Joyner, State Normal and Industrial College.

"The Mutual Relations and Duties of the State and the School," Pres. C. D. Melver, State Normal and Industrial

College, and Editor J. W. Bailey, Biblical Recorder.
"The Child and the State," Pres. E. A. Alderman, State University.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

"The Personal Education in Education," Pres. C. E. Taylor, Wake Forest College; Dr. W. J. Martin, Davidson College.

"The Aesthetic in Education," Pres. J. H. Clewell, Salem Female Academy.
"Relation of the Parent to the School," Prin. W. H. Ragsdale, Greenville; Prin. J. A. Campbell, Pikes Creek county.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23

"Economy of Time in Teaching and a Consequent Enrichment of the School Course," Supt. J. L. Foust, Guilford Public Schools.

"Friction in School Management Reduced to a Minimum," Supt. Ira T. Turlington, Turlington Institute Smithfield.

"Co-Education," Prof. J. O. Atkinson, Elon College; Prof. F. P. Hobgood, Oxford Female Seminary.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24

"Night Schools for Working People," N. B. Broughton, Raleigh.

"An Educated Electorate," Editor E. J. Hale, Fayetteville Observer.

"The Educational Mission of Journalism," Editor T. N. Ivey, Christian Advocate.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

"The Objects of the Teachers' Assembly and the Place it Should Occupy in Our Educational System," Prof. H. L. Smith, Davidson.

It is anticipated that on this date President Holladay of the A. and M. College, will discuss "Industrial Education," and Prof. M. H. Holt of Oak Ridge Institute, will treat of "Education a Cure for the Present Hard Times."

Special department work has been arranged with chairmen as follows: Academy and High School Department, Prof. W. T. Whitsett, Parkway Institute; College Department, Prof. L. H. Hobbes, of Guilford College; City Schools Department, Prof. W. R. Thompson, Statesville Graded School; and School Officer's Department, H. Mebane, Superintendent Public Instruction (chairman).

The program for these departments are not all arranged yet.

Altogether the Teachers' Assembly for 1897 is to be one of exceptional interest, and will doubtless attract a large number of teachers and others. It promises to be of great service to teachers of North Carolina.

A GOOD NATURED CONTEST

GENERAL INTEREST AROUSED IN ASHEVILLE POLITICS.

Jude Ewart Makes a Good Impression—Suburban Electric Line—Body of Brown Man Recovered.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., April 25.—This city is now witnessing a warm and to a large extent good natured political contest that will end May 4. Both parties have met and nominated what they regard as a strong ticket. The tickets are headed by H. Lamar Gidger, Republican, and J. E. Rankin, Democrat, both being excellent gentlemen and patriots.

The Republicans held a rally in the court house last evening. E. D. Carter and H. A. Gidger being the principal speakers. Both the speakers are well known orators, and it goes without saying that much enthusiasm was diffused into the ranks of the party. Both parties claim success for about 200. The candidates of both parties have expressed their determination to vote, if elected, for the appointment of a city building and plumbing inspector and for an ordinance providing that all employees of the city shall work nine hours a day, with the exception of Saturday, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work. These recommendations are advocated by the Central Labor Union.

The criminal court, which has until recently been in session, accomplished a large volume of business, the most important cases disposed of being a body theed to be photographed. The Tribune Judge Ewart favorably impressed all the bar, by his original manner of expediting business and his unqualified impartiality.

The Raitheide Electric Railway company contemplates building a suburban line from this city to the water works on the Swannanoa, a distance of five miles. President Lee F. Smith of the company named is in the city. The company will yet have an auditor. It was for a time believed that the bill providing for the appointment of such an official had been lost. The official will be elected by the board of county commissioners and will receive \$200 salary annually.

It is the opinion of real estate dealers that many northern parties contemplate investing in Asheville property and it is likely considerable real estate will change hands during the summer.

The body of Jesse Dalton, the man drowned some time ago in the French Broad river, an account of which was telegraphed The Tribune, has been found. The body was found about six miles below the point where the drowning occurred by a fishing party.

The Black Mountain Hotel company has completed the work of surveying and apportioning into small lots a place of 240 acres of land at the place. The intention of the company is to lease such inducements to visitors as to insure the building there this summer of a town. Several of the lots have been sold and three houses are now in the course of construction.

Major W. W. Rollins today told the representative of The Tribune that he would be several days before he could take charge of the local postoffice. His bond must go through several branches of the post office department, which will take considerable time.

W. A. Terrell of Raleigh is a recent arrival here.

W. A. H.

Cretans Forcing the Fighting.

Canea, April 24.—Col. Chermis, commander of the international forces, stationed at Candia, has asked for reinforcements. The insurgents are blockading the town and an attack is momentarily expected. The Turkish troops have abandoned positions occupied by them around the fort guarding the approach to the town, and have sought refuge within walls of the fortress. Greek soldiers are with the place, and the insurgents are investing the place. The insurgents are commanded by a Greek who has taken a very prominent part in the insurrection.

NORMAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES

FOR THE SEVEN COLORED INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

An Entirely New Board for Franklinton—Radical Changes in Some Others—Work Not Yet Completed—A Meeting Tomorrow.

According to announcement, the State Board of Education met yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of appointing new local boards of trustees for the seven colored State normal schools, and for the election of the State Board of Examiners, as provided for by an act of the last General Assembly.

Local boards were appointed for all the schools except that of Goldsboro, and another session is called for Monday afternoon for completing this work and for the election of the Board of Examiners.

There was a full attendance of the Board of Education, with the exception of Hon. Hal Ayer, State Auditor, and the meeting was thoroughly harmonious.

The new Board of Trustees for the State Industrial Academy and State Normal School at Winston-Salem is as follows: H. E. Fries, W. A. Blair, Rev. J. H. Clewell, Maj. T. J. Brown, Prof. J. J. Blair, Rev. H. A. Brown, D. D., and Lieut.-Gov. C. A. Reynolds. All these, with the exception of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, were members of the former board, one additional trustee having been appointed.

Only one change was made in the board of the Fayetteville school, Hon. A. P. Wilkerson was substituted for Hon. R. P. Buxton. The new board is as follows: Mr. J. R. Deal, Dr. P. N. McCheser, F. P. Williston, D. A. Bryant and G. A. P. Wilkerson.

An entirely new board was appointed for the Franklinton school, as follows: T. H. Whitaker, H. E. Long, B. S. Mitchell, J. A. Hawkins and Jas. J. Moore.

The membership of the board of Salisbury was changed from seven to three members, and two new men were named upon it. They are Senator S. A. Graham and Capt. Charles P. Pice. The board for the ensuing year is as follows: Senator J. A. Ramsay, Capt. Charles P. Pice, Senator S. A. Graham, Dr. R. M. Rumble and Hon. Thos. F. Ritz.

There was also a considerable transformation of the board for the school at Plymouth. Capt. G. W. Harney is the only old member retained. The new board is as follows: Mr. F. M. Bunch, Mr. L. N. C. Sprinkle, Stewart James, Capt. G. W. Harney and James Hassel.

Three of the new board selected for the Elizabeth City school are new men. They are Messrs. John, Culpepper and Kramer. The full board is as follows: Palmon John, M. B. Culpepper, W. J. Griffin, C. E. Kramer and Prof. S. L. Sheep.

In reply to a question as to the possible smoothing of the troubled waters existing in some of the schools by the changes in the boards, Supt. C. H. Mcbane said yesterday that he thought all factions would be soon brought to the past, and those schools which have been hampered by internal dissensions in the past would enter upon new eras of prosperity.

In referring to the splendid progress being made by the school at Winston-Salem, in yesterday's Tribune, a typographical error caused the statement that work was in progress upon "a \$1,000 building." It should have read "a \$10,000 building."

The State Board of Examiners to be elected at the meeting Monday afternoon is to consist of three members. It is the idea of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to select one of the members from some State institution, another from some private college and choose the other from the public school workers. Mr. Mcbane will be ex-officio chairman of the proposed board.

Anniversary Exercises.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the introduction of the order into America today at Cary. A number of gentlemen will leave this city at 9 o'clock this morning by the Southern Railway to attend these exercises and return at 3:30. Round trip tickets will be sold for 20 cents. The Section Gales, Capital and Mantro lodges of Raleigh will be represented. Rev. J. L. Burns, of this city, will preach at 11 this morning to the Odd Fellows in the Methodist church at Cary. It is hoped that as many members of the order as can will attend these exercises.

Five Marriages to Follow.

The number of marriage licenses declined perceptibly during Lent, but now Cupid has resumed his work with renewed activity. Five couples received the permission of the State to become man and wife yesterday. These fortunate parties were:

Mr. Robert F. Lynch, Brunswick county, Virginia, and Miss Anna Stott, Mr. Ransom Smith and Miss Bertha Emerson.

Mr. Lem Smith and Eliza Winters, Mr. Calvin Scott and Miss Matilda Morgan.

Mr. Adam Rowland and Miss Fannie Williams.

Has His Commission.

Ex-Senator Westminster, the new Supreme Court janitor that is to be left for his home in Davidson county yesterday, where he will spend a week before entering upon his duties as janitor. Mr. Walker and told him that he had his commission as janitor in his pocket, but he wanted him (Mr. Walker) to continue in charge until he should return from his visit home. Of course Mr. Walker will serve.

As It Was.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer states that Mr. D. B. Sutton attempted to speak in the Republican city convention here Friday evening, but was hooted down, and the Press-Visitor says "Dave Sutton of New Hanover, spoke to the disgust of the audience." The truth is that parts of Mr. Sutton's speech were liberally applauded and many of his illustrations were pointed.

Big Embezzler in Jail

Chicago, April 24.—Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of the Illinois State University, is in Cook county jail, and tonight he shares the cell of a man charged with a similar offense—embezzlement, on a smaller scale. The man, who a few weeks ago, was president of the Globe Savings bank, who spent a small fortune upon a typewriter girl, with whom he was infatuated, and who was considered a millionaire, is now treated as any other felon. He is charged with embezzling \$100,000 of the university's funds.

REUNION OF THE VETERANS

THE EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WILL VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

Arrangements for the Reunion June 22-24—An Interesting Letter on the Subject.

A letter has been issued to the Confederate veterans by order of Wm. L. DeRosset, Major General N. C. Division of U. C. V., relative to the reunion of the veterans at Nashville June 22-24, 1887. After giving some information concerning the great centennial exposition the writer says: "In order to give the veterans the benefit of the route taking them through the most famous battlefields, we have selected the Seaboard Air Line, and expect to leave Wilmington on a special train on the morning of the 21st of June. To make the trip as pleasant as possible, we will be pleased to have you join us en route, or at Monroe, N. C., which is the most available point of rendezvous. If you think favorable of making this train a great 'Confederate Special,' we would be glad to hear from you, and make all necessary arrangements, providing special coaches and sleeping car accommodations, if same should be desired. A coach will be assigned to each camp of over 40 members, and each camp is earnestly requested to have a banner, giving name and number of camp, placed on its coach. That arrangements may be perfected at once, communicate without delay with Col. W. J. Woodward, chief quartermaster, Wilmington, N. C."

In pursuance of this plan, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff J. P. Leach, of Littleton, has sent Adjutant J. C. Birdsong of the L. O. B. Branch camp of Raleigh the following letter from the Brigadier General:

"My Comrades: You will notice from the enclosed circular from the Major General commanding the N. C. Division that he is anxious to show a full force of veterans from our State. Let me appeal to you to carry out this wish of the Major General. Let it not be said that the veterans from North Carolina have lost their zeal in the cause which they once held dear. Remember the words which were drawn from the peerless Lee—our Lee—at Appomattox, when a brigade (Co's) from North Carolina swept by him to the charge, with unbroken ranks and steady step. He voluntarily exclaimed: 'God bless old North Carolina!' Think of these things, my comrades, and let us meet once more to pay homage to the cause we have not forgotten, and to the memory of our fallen heroes. Your brigade commander confidently hopes that the 3rd will be the strongest of our division. Let the farmer leave his fields, the mechanic his shop, the lawyer his books and his papers, the surgeon his sacred trust; yea, and even the chaplain his holy calling, and let us all touch elbows again. It will be a pleasant duty. The time is not far distant when many of us will be called across the river to rest under the shade of the trees.' Very truly yours,

"F. M. PARKER,
"Brigadier General."

A GREAT REVIVAL.

Six Services at the Tabernacle Today.

There will be six services at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle today. At 6:30 this morning Rev. Dr. A. C. Barron will conduct a prayer service. The Sunday school will meet at 9 o'clock and after the school half an hour will be devoted to special evangelistic work among the members of the school, conducted by Mr. N. B. Broughton. Dr. Barron will preach at 11 and at 3 in the afternoon he will speak especially to the young people. Rev. F. M. Jordan will conduct evangelistic services at the Soldiers' Home at 4 o'clock. In the evening at 8 Dr. Barron will preach in the Tabernacle.

The meetings at the Tabernacle have resulted in great good. There were twenty-five conversions Friday night and six professions of faith Saturday night. Dr. Barron's text last evening was the 57th verse of 9th chapter of Luke. He spoke on "Following Jesus." The public are cordially invited to all the services today.

The President Expected.

Mrs. Cortland, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for North Carolina, is expected to be in attendance upon a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, of this city, to be held Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The "Y" extend a cordial invitation to their senior sisters of the W. C. T. U. to attend. A meeting of unusual interest is anticipated, and a full attendance is urged. The meeting will be held in the W. C. T. U. headquarters on Martin street.

A Valuable Work.

The third edition of the North Carolina Manual of Law and Cases has just been issued from the presses of Edwards & Broughton. The work is larger and more comprehensive than previous editions, and is up to date in every respect. Lawyers, county officers and business men who are familiar with the Manual will appreciate the fact that the new edition embraces the acts of the recent session of the Legislature, and the latest Supreme Court decisions. The index has been prepared with great care, and is pronounced by eminent lawyers to be a valuable feature of the work. M. N. Amis, Esq., who prepared the Manual, has been highly complimented upon the result of his labors. The work is highly creditable to his industry and professional ability.

Free to All School Libraries.

Mr. C. C. McDonald offers a set of Moore's Library History (2 vols., 1,000 pages) to every school in North Carolina on the following conditions: Send with your order an order for two extra sets. This can easily be done by getting two friends of your school to buy a set each. Mr. McDonald has the entire edition of this valuable book. Send in your orders early. First come, first served. These books sell at \$5 per set, so you see by his liberal offer you get \$15 worth of books for only \$6. He only has 400 sets, 800 volumes.

Every Child in North Carolina Should Read It.

For 50 cents I will send, postpaid, Mrs. Spencer's First Steps in N. C. History, first edition, as it came from the author (it is on the State flag now). As there is only 100 of this edition in print, it will be well for you to send in your order early should you want one. Dr. Chas. D. McIver says: "It is one of the most interesting and best written books for children I have ever read." I will make a special offer for the lot to any school. Send your orders to C. C. McDonald, Raleigh, N. C.

Closing time at the New Store is 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, except on Saturday, when doors will be open until 10:30 p. m.

NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Every day this week, new arrivals in the Millinery Department. Everything new, endorsed by our New York correspondent, Madame Reynolds, is expressed to us at once. We keep right up to the minute.

SAILOR HATS.

New things in Split Braids, Manilla, Senette and Panama Sailors. If there is anything new and worth having, we have it. Nothing is too good for you.

This week we will show the latest in Sailors in the correct styles for this season. Knox and Dunlap styles shown only in Raleigh at the New Store—Millinery Department.

SPECIALS—To go Immediately Upon Arrival.

New Belts, New Hosiery, New Laces, New Silk Gloves, New Collars and Cuffs.

Latest Novelty in Chiffons, all Colors, Satin Edges, per piece, 45c Baby Caps, close fitting.

Tam O'Shanter and Liberty Silk and Dotted Nets, very stylish for children.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to \$1.75 Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25

Japanese Fans, all qualities, 1c to \$1.50

Vantime Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles. It pays to buy at Vantime's.

New Swiss Embroideries to Arrive.

Cut prices on all stock on hand; about one-third less than the regular price.

Biggest Bargain Yet.

2 Cases Gents' Negligee Shirts, manufactured to sell at \$4.50 a dozen; to close them out quick we make the price 29c

This is the best shirt offering we have ever made, and we have made some good ones.

Another Shipment of Polar Corsets, 39c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, 50c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, 50c

Dinner Napkins, Full Size, \$1.00

Keochlin's Imported French Organdies, 25c

Special.

One piece Brocade Etamme, worth 50c., special, 35c

One piece Black Grenedine, 40c. quality, Special, 25c

Gents' Straw Hats.

10 dozen Young Men's Yacht Hats—seldom so alike—different styles, Manufacturer's - Samples Wholesale prices \$12, \$15 and \$18 a dozen, we have lumped them altogether at one price. Your Choice at 98c

Gents' All Silk Club Ties, 10c

Linen Goods of Extra Value.

Damask and Towel Department, largest and best 25c Towels in town.

Cotton Crashes for Kitchen Towels, 3c

All Linen Huck Towels, 5c

Twilled Linen Striped Towels, 10c

Blea Damask, Colored Border, 10c

Cream Huck, Hemstitched, 12 1-2c

Unbleached Damask, Red Border, 15c

Bleached Damask, Tied Fringe, 20c

Hemmed Open Work, all Linen, 25c

Fancy Border, H. S. Huck, 10c

Turkish Bath, Cream, 15c

Extra Large Turkish Bath, 15c

Blea Damask, Table Cloths, 25c

Cream Damask, 20c

Turkey Red Damask, 15c

Linen Doylies, Colored Borders, 40c

Fruit Napkins, 50c

Blea Doylies, Large Size, 50c

Damask Doylies, Fringed, 75c

Dinner Napkins, Full Size, \$1.00

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Can a dollar buy more CLOTHING than it does of us—a full hundred cents' worth of quality. A lifetime's experience and superior facilities bring more style—a higher degree of perfection in making—to our garments than are found in others. The immense quantities our big business makes necessary gives us purchasing powers that enable us to sell closer than any one else. All these factors together make our clothes best—or prices lowest—our satisfaction greatest. Make this the leading store of the South.

For proof of this we ask you to compare our Suits with anybody's—anywhere.

\$7.50.

At this price you buy suits here of strictly all-wool fabrics—fast in color and doubled and twisted in the warp and weft, making the clothes as wear-resisting as possible. Every point of materials, fit, and making guaranteed. We ask you to compare these with other folks' \$10 suits.

\$10.00.

Nobby Sack and Cutaway Suits of fine Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds—good many Plaids that are so fashionable and neat mixed effects. Color, quality, making, and fit confidently guaranteed. No such value has ever been shown at \$10 before.

\$15.00.

We ask you to come and let us show you some entire New weaves in this grade—see if we don't surprise you—tailors will hardly have them this season—surely you won't find them ready-made except here. Fit perfectly. \$25 would hardly pay for them "to order," or \$20 is what you would have to pay elsewhere if you could find them.

Seen the Negligee Shirts? Lots of extra values at \$1.00.

Straw Hats are here, too.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

LONGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD.

It Will Be Under Pike's Peak, and Will Cost \$20,500,000.

San Francisco Examiner.

Two gangs of workmen have just begun digging in Colorado the longest tunnel which man ever attempted to construct. The main bore will be twenty miles long, and connecting with this are subsidiary tunnels with a total length of thirty miles. So, in reality, the task that has been put under way is that of digging fifty miles of tunnels, and every foot of this vast system will be under Pike's Peak and the mountains that tower on each side.

The starting point of the main tunnel is at the foot of the mountain leading up to Pike's Peak, near the old town of Colorado City. This point is but a short distance from the railroads which span the country between Colorado Springs and Manitou. From here it runs almost due southwest. The further end of the tunnel is at the edge of the mountains at Four Mile Creek, over in Fremont County, Col., six miles south of Cripple Creek and near the little town of Sunol. Two gangs of men,

as stated, are working on the tunnel, one at each end. Just at present they are making progress at the rate of thirty feet a day. It is believed that the mammoth task they have undertaken will be completed in seven years from the first of the present month.

The main tunnel will pass directly under the cone of Pike's Peak at a depth of nearly 7,000 feet and 2,700 feet beneath the town of Victor. Its average depth from the surface will be 2,500 feet, and it is designed to test the mineral deposits of the territory at these great depths. Thirty miles of laterals are contemplated, and these will pass underneath all the Cripple Creek district at an average depth of 2,300 feet. Cripple Creek, Victor, Gillette, the various small towns, and a thousand mines are to be made tributary to this vast system.

Under present circumstances the distance—the shortest way—from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is fifty-four miles. By way of the tunnel the two cities will only be sixteen miles apart. It is estimated by the contractors that the average cost per foot of excavation will be \$80. This makes the total probable expense of digging the tunnel and its subsidiary branches \$20,500,000. All of this sum the tunnel people expect to crush out of the ore their workmen will break while excavating or glean from the nuggets which may fall out of secret pockets so far below the earth's surface.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

FOR THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATES

AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Gloves, Sandals, and all the little things that Make Commencements a Success.

Specialties in which we are unrivalled. Our great facilities give opportunities that no other house can share, and our customers are cordially invited to take advantage of the great values we offer.

8-4 White French Organdies at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85c. and \$1.00 per yard.

48 inch Decca, Calcutta Muslins at 75c. per yard—really "Woven Webs of Wind"—the daintiest, sheerest white cottons ever woven.

48-inch Organdie Lisse at 75c per yard—a success—very sheer, and comes improved from the laundry.

32-inch Batiste Mulls and Persian Lawns at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60c. per yard, new and old favorites.

Plain and Morie Taffeta Ribbons, Chiffons, Mouseline de Soies, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Laces, Sheer Embroideries, Sandals, and all the little accessories in assortments by far the largest we have ever shown.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, scallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one? Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Phone 206-B.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1887. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

MISS EVA PALMER.

Professional nurse, of the experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 23, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,

Ticket Agent, Southern Ry.,

Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,

General Superintendent.

W. A. TURK,

General Passenger Agent.

J. M. CULP,

Traffic Manager.

A LETTER FROM GOTHAM

NEW PRODUCTION AT DALY'S—MRS. WHEATCROFT'S PUPIL'S MATINEE.

New Yorkers "Booming" Red—Our Own Duchess in London—Our New York Letter.

After all there was no tempest raised by the revival of "The Tempest" minus Ada Rehan at Daly's theater. The divine Ada occupied a peculiar position at a first night Shakespearean production at the "parlor home of Comedy," as Mr. Daly's playhouse is called, and watched every movement of the actors from the upper left box.

She never looked handsomer or more distinguished than she did on that occasion as spectator in a gown of blue

of the word, and made a great hit as Lily the German servant maid in the "My Friend from India" company, in which Mr. Collier scored as the theosophic barber.

She is a pretty brunette, and was smartly gowned in a spring toilette of green cheviot, made with a natty double-breasted, tight-fitting coat, and when she held up her skirt as we left the theater I saw the gleam of a rich silk lining in green and pink.

With Miss Allen was Miss Nita Allen, her sister, whose coal-black hair and almond-shaped Egyptian eyes were set off to advantage in a severely plain but rich red costume, which had an open fronted blazer jacket. She wore a large black straw hat trimmed with a profusion of feathers.

Among the audience at the premiere of "The Wife of Scarli," played by Miss Olga Nethersole, I noticed Mrs. Almerie Hugh Paget. She swept down the aisle in her well-known stately manner, looking queen-like in a beau-



Miss Rehan looked distingue in a gown of blue canvas, the chic sleeveless Eton having shoulder tabs forming a unique feature.

canvas of coarse weave, which had a chic, sleeveless Eton jacket, the shoulder tabs forming a unique feature of the garment. With this she wore a pale blue surah wrap profusely trimmed with a quantity of rich old lace. The saucy toss of her head—which so many of her stage associates have tried to copy—and the nervous action of her hands fascinated me, I am bound to admit, as much as if I am more than the play.

Miss Rehan attracted much attention between the acts, but modestly drew back and tried to avoid the numerous glasses levelled at her box.

Miss Nancy McIntosh took the role of Miranda gracefully, and she looked the sweet unsophisticated island maiden to perfection.

Miss Virginia Earle was Ariel, the fairy; and, if personally somewhat plump and too energetic, her conception of the part was excellent. Both girls deserve much praise, as it is a long leap from the singing lines of "The Geisha"—in which they have the principal roles—to the blank verse of the Bard of Avon. And they play these widely different parts on alternate nights.



Mrs. Paget's stately beauty was shown off in a gown of violet canvas. The bodice was made a-la-corslet.

This is the age of contrasts; and no doubt, if Edwin Booth himself lived now, he would be asked to "do" the churchyard scene from "Hamlet" as a vaudeville turn.

If Mrs. Adeline Stanhope Wheatcroft had any doubts of the loyalty of her New York friends—since the publication of certain delicate details in the domestic life of the late Nelson Wheatcroft—they must have wholly disappeared.

A vast audience filled the Empire theater the other afternoon to witness the first matinee given by the Dramatic School of Art since Mr. Wheatcroft's death. The position of Mrs. Wheatcroft at all events, the lady known on this side of the Atlantic as Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, was a very trying one; and it was a relief to everybody present when she stepped before the curtain and modestly acknowledged the hearty and prolonged applause with which she was greeted.

She deserves every hand-clap she got, as she has always been the principal of the school and is an indefatigable worker.

Seated near me away up in the "sky-parlor" was Miss Louise Allen, wife of that droll comedian Willy Collier. Miss Allen is a comedienne in the best sense

Her Egyptian beauty was set off in a severely plain rich red suit, with a stylish open-fronted jacket.

tiful toilette of violet canvas cloth. The bodice was made a la corslet; and across the whole front, narrowing at the waist, violet and white figured silk was plaited in, forming a perfect figure line. Violet ribbon was twisted around the waist, and tied in a large loose bow in front. A buzz of admiration was heard as many present recognized the regal daughter of ex-Secretary Whitney, who was her father's "own Pauline."

New Yorkers are trying to "boom" red. It was tried a few seasons ago and didn't "catch on." The trouble is that in our brilliant sunshiny climate, the rich bright tones are too garish. In London red is the stand-by color for three-quarters of the year. But there, where the sun shines through a gray haze, the bright color is subdued and attractive.

I remember with what joy I brought over a red gown and a handsome red coat, when I visited "mine own fair country" after an absence of six years



She was smartly gowned in a silk-lined, green cheviot costume made with a natty double-breasted tight-fitting coat.

In the fog of dear dirty old London; and I can never forget how thoroughly uncomfortable I felt when I donned it to promenade Broadway on a clear crisp day.

No, scarlet red can never take a prominent place here for street wear. The soft shades are lovelier and much better suited to the dainty coloring of our American girls—as well as the glitter of American skies.

Lucky indeed are the New York friends of Consuelo, "our own" Duchess of Marlborough, who have been bidden to Spencer house, a grand old mansion which stands in its own grounds facing the Mall in the southwest section of the West End of London. It has been taken for the season by the Marlboroughs; and there, hospitality sumptuous as royalty's will be dispensed during the festivities of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

The stylish gowns illustrated above were made by the National Cloak Company, West 23d street, New York.

Prof. Forbes, the electrician, who has been examining the cataracts of the Nile, finds that they can provide enough power to pump the river water upon the fields and to supply motive power to the railways and to factories at a distance.

IN STARVING INDIA.

A Typical Village in the Famine-Stricken District.

New York Tribune.

Here is the picture of a village in Lower Bengal. It is a part of the province which has been suffering the most of famine for months. There are hundreds of thousands of villages exactly like it, in other famine-stricken districts in the Northwest provinces, in Oude, in Bombay, in Nissa, so that one description will fit them all.

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The inhabitants are not greatly in evidence, at least, they fill the brown kites circling in the sunlight; such is the sense of lonely immensity one gets from these limitless fields, with their unbroken horizon under the arch of the blue sky. Yet, in this district, and in many others round it, the population is 800 to the square mile; in Behar it is even more, a population of tens of millions living with only a square mile or less for a thousand of them, and this without a single considerable city; only villages, villages, unnumbered, hiding under the palms and bamboos, where the trees gather in, into little groups.

Yearly all the villagers live by agriculture, the thousand of them dividing their square mile of land into little fields with ridges a few inches high between them, partly to mark the margins of the water, partly to guide the streams of irrigating waters.

Here is the most important factor in their lives, the source of all their meagre well-being, and now, when the rains have failed, the cause of want, destitution, starvation. For the rains come only at one season, while the rice, thirstiest of the plants of the field, needs water abundantly, almost up to the time of the winter harvest. So the huge, huge reservoirs, the tanks, raised by huge embankments up above the level of their fields and with wide sloping sides, where the torrents of the tropical monsoon collect from June to September.

From the reservoir runs a network of little canals, winding their way through the fields, and with lesser streamlets in each of them, so that every plant may be abundantly supplied. Brown-skinned cultivators toiling incessantly, almost naked, but for a loin cloth, in the fierce heat of the long Indian day. Every little channel in its turn has to be opened and cleared, all weeds carried away, while a barefoot directs the water to the roots of the rice plants, and this work must be carried on day by day until the winter harvest at the Winter solstice.

When the tank runs low, the water must be lifted up to the level of the highest canal by an Old World implement, which is nothing but a huge ladle, made from the broad stem of a palm tree, and turning on an axle over the water of the tank. Laboriously, altogether by hand labor, the water is lifted up, a bucket at a time, and in this way all the fields of the village must be watered day by day as the rice grows green, taller and taller as the Fall of the year draws in.

By such toil as this, if all goes well, each of these cultivators may hope for a few handfuls of rice each day for himself and his family. But sometimes things go not well at all, but very ill. For the white rain-clouds of July and August, that should bring abundance of water, and fill all the tanks to the brim, may drift by without breaking through the hot summer days, and when the time comes to water the rice-fields there is no water to fill the channels, only a little string of muddy pools where the villagers bathe, and these drink the spaces they have bathed in; for such is the custom they have received from their fathers, and they from theirs, since the world was young.

Then there is a gradual birth of dread and growing hopelessness among the rice-fields, and pinched faces grow haggard in the reed-thatched huts, or around the stem of the big tree that shade the village from the sun. They are not very loud and articulate in their fear, but rather submissive and resigned; so poor in hope all their lives, they can see the last fragment of it vanish without any passion of resentment. Indeed, these poor folk have stood on the threshold of direct penury for so many ages that they are shrunk-in and bent, and can find no force in their breasts to cry out aloud when they suffer. They take death submissively, as they have taken life, and their bodies, half-burned, or not burned at all, if wood is too costly, are tossed into the rivers, to be stranded on some mudbank, to the joy of the vultures. And that is the end.

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the world was young, these brown tillers of the brown fields. Indian history has nothing to say about them; they have not helped to make it, and know nothing of it beyond the occasional and erratic changing of their tax-gatherers, with a nearer or less near approach to the famine limit; for the rest, they are half-starved all the time.

With these countless millions of wretched, dried-up folk, a brown thousand of them to every square mile of rice field, and a steady growth of numbers year by year, watching for the summer rainstorms, and starving if these fail; with a problem such as this no government can do anything of the slightest real value. They cannot compel the rains to break; they cannot thin the thousand on each square mile or stretch the mile to two; they cannot dole out food to a hundred millions for years, even if a few handfuls will satisfy each. The life of these villagers, absolutely governed by the climate; the area of cultivable land, the laws of population, will go on quite unchanged till the world grows old, as it has gone on since the earth was young—just trembling on the verge of want from generation to generation, yet finding a gray pleasure in life—just enough to keep life in lean-dark bodies.

Recorder and Jake's Baby.

Atlanta Constitution.

There was an unusual scene in the recorder's court the other day. A negro man was hauled before its bar on a charge of drunkenness. Judge Calhoun, who has a wonderful memory in such matters, recognized an old offender in the dinky.

"Jake," said he, "this is the third time you've been here this year."

The negro scratched his head and shifted his hat from one hand to the other.

"Yasser, dar's so; it sho is. But dem ar yuther times is done gone by, an' dish yer time—well, suh, dish yer time is bran' new."

"Well, you were drunk each time," remarked the judge, frowning.

"Yasser, I sho wuz. I speak I had de same ol' wobble dis time, but de 'casion wuz bran' new."

"It's always some excuse," said the judge, "but I want you to understand that I'm tired of seeing you here on a charge of drunkenness."

"Well, suh—"

"No, I don't want to hear your excuses. It's drunk, drunk, drunk, until even the stockade is tired of you."

"But, jedge," protested the negro, looking around uneasily, and lowering his voice, "de 'scuse what I got now ain't so mighty big, but it look like ter me dat it's a mighty good one."

"Hit's des a baby, jedge."

"A what?"

"Des a little baby, suh."

"Well, what has that got to do with it?" asked the judge, his manner showing no little curiosity.

"Hit's at my house, suh. Yasser! hit's dar right now, an' I bet you ef 'taint 'sleep it's a-hollerin'." Uncertain as his position was, the negro chuckled.

The judge regarded the dinky with a relenting eye, playing with a slip of paper on his desk.

"Well, what of it?" His judicial indignation had disappeared.

"Well, suh, hit wuz dis a-way: De las' time I went out er dish yer place, I say ter myself I ain't gwine tetch no more dram, 'kase I done foun' out dat 'taint mo'n a half hour fum de mouf er de bottle ter de rock pile. I made up my min' on dat, an' I bet it dar 'twel las' night. Well, suh, when I got home fum work, dey wuz a nigger 'oman dar, hustlin' 'roun', an' my ol' 'oman wuz in bed. I low, 'Hello here! what kinder doin's is dis?' I ain't mo'n got de words out'n my' mouf, 'fo' I hear sump'n blatin' un' de kliver like a teeny nanny goat. An' de nigger 'oman, she up an' 'low, 'You got a baby, if you but know'd it.'"

"Well, suh, dey sorter 'tun down de counterpin', an' dar he wuz, des ez natchul ez you please. He wunk at me a time er two, an' den he 'gun ter blate. I start to pick 'im up, suh, bein' ez he wuz de fast an' de colliest; but dat ar nigger 'oman, she des shoves me 'roun' an' say I better go on 'bout my business."

Here the judge took off his glasses and rubbed them carefully, leaned his elbow on the code, and rested his head on his hand. There was almost a smile on his face as he asked:

"And what did you do then, Jake?"

The negro scratched his head and laughed sheepishly. "Well, suh, dar I wuz, a grown man wid a baby an' can't put his han' on it. I had mighty quare feelin's. I want ter go in dar, an' den I skeered ter. I know'd I want ter do sump'n, but I dunner what. I feel so good. I say, I'll des take one dram in commem'ance er de baby. Well, suh, I tuck it, an' ef you don't know de res' de pieceman dar kin tell you."

The judge cleared his throat and tried to frown, but the frown was a failure.

"Jake," he said, "you can go this time. Your excuse is not a good one, but I think I know how you feel. I have a boy at my house—a very fine one."

"I boun' 'tis, suh!" exclaimed Jake. "The finest on my side of town; it is admitted by everybody. I know what your temptations were. I resisted, and you didn't. Go and behave yourself. Call the next case!"

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Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

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Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gait remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Registry office of Johnston county, in book No. 4, pages 15, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied by Bryant Casey, and his wife, and by Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson, and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital.

Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

UPWARD MOVEMENT

Predicted Advance in Cotton Has Begun.

SEVEN POINTS GAINED IN A DAY

STOCK MARKET SHOWS A DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

London Stock Market Dull and Prices Varied Little All Day—

War News Has a Disquieting Effect.

New York, April 24.—Yesterday the cotton market showed a decided advance. The price of the futures advanced from yesterday's closing to 7.14, an advance of 7 points from yesterday's closing. Seven of the twelve-point rise in cotton as predicted, is noticeable to-day and yet there are five days left for a further gain of thirteen points.

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Pacific Mail	26	CORN—	
Rock Island	42 1/2	May	24 1/2
Wabash	5 1/2	July	26 1/2
pref'd	12	OATS—	
Sus. & Western	12	May	17 1/2
General Electric	30 1/2	July	18 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	105	PORK—	
C. & O.	16 1/2	May	8 5/8
Mobile & Ohio	3 1/2	July	8 6/8
North American	3 1/2	LARD—	
Pullman Palace Car Co	14	May	4 1/2
U. S. Rubber	6 1/2	July	4 3/4
pref'd	14	RIBS—	
Silver Certificates	7 1/2	May	4 7/8
Southern Railway	25 1/2	July	4 80
Standard Rope & Twine	21	(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	9 1/2	Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)	
Atchafalpa	18 1/2	New York, April 24.—Cotton: The	
pref'd	10 1/2	statistical position as made up by this	
American Cotton Oil	55 1/2	morning's Chronicle is as follows: Is-	
Erie	22	land supply, 3,019,880; last	
Laclede Gas	22	week, 3,114,555; last year, 2,148,184. Of	
Manhattan	22	which Americans, 2,640,580; last week,	
Western Union	79	2,719,755; last year, 2,676,984. Crop in	
American Tobacco	69	sight this week, 7,990,975; last week, 7-	
pref'd	102	923,285; last year, 6,575,621. In sight	
L. E. & W.	11 1/2	during the week 57,677; last week,	
Denver & Rio Grande	11 1/2	51,596; last year, 61,017. Total port	
pref'd	34 1/2	receipts for the week were 47,260; last	
Northern Pacific	71 1/2	week, 48,795; last year, 54,666. Planta-	
B. & O.	80 1/2	tion deliveries were 28,087, against 20-	
Ontario & Western	80 1/2	645 last week, and 38,161 last year. Con-	
Illinois Central	80 1/2	solidated port stocks now 549,632.	
Chicago Gas	22	against 64,113 last week, and 475,817	
Colorado Fuel and Iron	22	last year. Amount on shipboard, not	
Hocking Valley	104	cleared, 91,924, leaving net port stocks	
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	27	448,709 against 524,084 last week, and	
pref'd	42 1/2	407,100 last year. Of the above amount,	
L. & N.	12 1/2	New York holds 201,255 and New Or-	
B. & O.	71 1/2	leans 112,586 bales. Interior stocks are	
St. Paul	11 1/2	now 184,847, against 204,920 last week,	
St. L. & So. Western	8	and 247,104 last year. Exports for the	
Texas Pacific	112 1/2	week were 127,129 bales, against 64-	
Sugar	102 1/2	735 last week, and 84,180 last year.	
Bay State Gas	22 1/2	The market has developed decided	
Lead	90 1/2	strength today. Cables from Liverpool	
U. S. Leather	51 1/2	were encouraging, the market showing	
Reading	18 1/2	an advance of from 1-640 to 1 1/2-	
1st pref'd	102 1/2	1-640, and the Chronicle's statistical	
2d pref'd	102 1/2	and weather reports were also sat-	
Consolidated Gas	102 1/2	isfactory. The Chronicle states that	
Michigan Central	102 1/2	while planting has progressed well	
National Lined Oil	10	generally during the past week, it is	
N. & W.	10	still very backward, and that moisture	
pref'd	102 1/2	is needed in many sections to assist	
Canadian Pacific	102 1/2	the growth of the crop. Closing prices	

Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F.M.'s Bk.	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston S's.	104 1/2	105
N. C. Ag. Society	40	40
North Carolina	104 1/2	105
North Carolina	104 1/2	105
Caraleigh Phosphate Wks.	100	105
W. N. C. R. R. S's.	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N. C. R. R. stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	101 1/2	102
Seaboard Air Line R. R.	101 1/2	102
City of Raleigh	101 1/2	102
City of Raleigh	101 1/2	102
The Mills Mfg. Co. pref'd	106 1/2	107 1/2
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	90	95
N. C. Car. Co.	90	95
The Mills Mfg. Co.	90	95

Middling	7 1/2
Strict middling	7 1/2
Good middling	7 1/2
Strict good middling	7 1/2
Cotton receipts on market yesterday	33 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.
New York, April 24.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the principal ports today: Boston 5; Charleston 272; Galveston 37; Mobile 28; New Orleans 1,124; Norfolk 250; Savannah 322; Memphis 361.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.
New York, April 24.—Cotton futures closed firm with sales of 98,900 bales. May 7.12, June 7.14, July 7.16, August 7.18, September 7.20, October 7.22, November 7.24, December 7.26, January 7.28, February 7.30, March 7.32.

CROP IN SIGHT.
New York, April 24.—The crop of cotton in sight to April 24th is 7,990,975 bales.

Liverpool Cotton.
Liverpool, April 24.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton, fair demand; prices higher; American middling, 4.5-24; sales, estimated, 8,000; speculation and export, 550; receipts, 3,000; American, none. Futures opened quiet but steady; demand moderate.

NEW YORK MONEY.
New York, April 24.—Money on call easy at 1 1/2-1 3/4. The very few loans that were made, the majority were at 1 1/2.

LONDON MONEY.
London, April 24.—Bar silver steady at 34 1/2 per ounce. Consols 111 1/4 for both money and the account.

BANK STATEMENT.
New York, April 24.—The statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Stocks.
Am. Spirits Mfg Co. 93
J. Central 27 1/2
Missouri Pacific 142
Omaha 142
W. & L. E. 139
Union Pacific 27 1/2
C. C. & St. Louis 27 1/2
N. Y. Central 98 1/2
Canada Southern 46
Del. Lack. & W. 149 1/2
Lake Shore 162 1/2
N. W. 103 1/2

Chicago Produce Market.
Chicago, April 24.
Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—
May 70 1/2
July 70 1/2
Closing 70 1/2

May	24 1/2
July	26 1/2
OATS—	
May	17 1/2
July	18 1/2
PORK—	
May	8 5/8
July	8 6/8
LARD—	
May	4 1/2
July	4 3/4
RIBS—	
May	4 7/8
July	4 80

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)
New York, April 24.—Cotton: The statistical position as made up by this morning's Chronicle is as follows: Is-

land supply, 3,019,880; last week, 3,114,555; last year, 2,148,184. Of which Americans, 2,640,580; last week, 2,719,755; last year, 2,676,984. Crop in sight this week, 7,990,975; last week, 7-923,285; last year, 6,575,621. In sight during the week 57,677; last week, 51,596; last year, 61,017. Total port receipts for the week were 47,260; last week, 48,795; last year, 54,666. Planta-

tion deliveries were 28,087, against 20-645 last week, and 38,161 last year. Consolidated port stocks now 549,632. against 64,113 last week, and 475,817 last year. Amount on shipboard, not cleared, 91,924, leaving net port stocks 448,709 against 524,084 last week, and 407,100 last year. Of the above amount, New York holds 201,255 and New Orleans 112,586 bales. Interior stocks are now 184,847, against 204,920 last week, and 247,104 last year. Exports for the week were 127,129 bales, against 64-735 last week, and 84,180 last year.

The market has developed decided strength today. Cables from Liverpool were encouraging, the market showing an advance of from 1-640 to 1 1/2-1-640, and the Chronicle's statistical and weather reports were also satisfactory. The Chronicle states that while planting has progressed well generally during the past week, it is still very backward, and that moisture is needed in many sections to assist the growth of the crop. Closing prices were at the highest of the day, and about 1 point over last evening. The September option showed the greatest strength, scoring an advance of about 9 points. This is only a natural, however, in view of the fact that there is a considerable short interest in the new crop positions, and the backwardness of the season would indicate that the September movement is likely to be relatively light, as compared with that of last year. The visible supply has been decreasing during the past month at the rate of about 100,000 bales per week, which in itself is a bullish factor, and ought to exert considerable influence upon the market. The current situation should become less favorable. There has been considerable covering of shorts today, as well as some increase in the buying for long account. Sentiment appears to be bullish, but the market for some time, and the market appears to be in a position to justify a broader speculation. The market closed firm; total sales, 98,900 bales.

Crop Bulletin.
New York, April 24.—The following report of the growing cotton crop, is furnished by E. B. Cuthbert & Co.:
Fort Smith, Ark.—"Planting some 5 to 10 days later than last year. Acreage to 10 per cent."

New Lewisville, Ark.—"There has been some damage done by floods and water in the lowlands and river levees. The water in the exception farmers in upper lands are fully up with their average in cotton planting. The acreage will be slightly less than last year."

Arkadelphia, Ark.—"Cotton planting in this section 10 days to two weeks later than last year. Acreage in my opinion will not be as large as last year on account of failure of corn crop last season and inability to secure supplies."

Morrilton, Ark.—"No cotton as yet planted this section, but believe acreage will be about same as last season."

Pine Bluff, Ark.—"Planting preparations our section as far advanced as last season. Opinions as to increase in acreage over last season range from 5 to 15 per cent."

Marion, Ark.—"Planting has been delayed fully two weeks; acreage about same as last year, except in overflowed districts. About 10 per cent. of county subject to overflow."

Helena, Ark.—"Owing to unfavorable weather planting in uplands has been delayed considerably. We are fully two weeks behind. All our bottom lands are under water. Under most favorable circumstances cannot expect to begin planting earlier than 15th to 25th of May, which will be one month late."

Little Rock, Ark.—"While continued rains have interfered somewhat with planting in this vicinity and, perhaps, made planting two weeks late, we are of opinion there will be as much, and probably a little more, cotton planted this season than last. In Mississippi levee districts of this State there will surely be a certain saving of cotton lands that will be unable to raise a crop, owing to the flood, as will also be the case in Mississippi and Louisiana. From our information we think there might be a loss in crop of 1857 of say 25,000 bales resulting from the flood."

Camden, Ark.—"Have had a great deal of rain here, which in a measure has interfered with planting somewhat, but not to any very great extent. Think inclination is to somewhat increase acreage this year."

Newport, Ark.—"Planting of cotton is two weeks later than last year. Acreage will be about the same as last season."

Trenton, S. C.—"Crop prospects about as usual. Planters have regained much of the lost time in the last ten days. Indications now point to dry weather, and it looks like the end of the extreme. If this occurs, the germination will be very much retarded on all clay lands. Use of fertilizers and acreage about same as last year."

Yukville, S. C.—"Planting of present crop is from 10 to 21 days behind usual time on account of wet weather."

Anderson, S. C.—"Preparations for planting are being rapidly pushed forward. In some sections farmers in their eagerness to finish have put seed in ground without usual thorough preparation, which is necessary for good crop."

Charleston, S. C.—"Crop news in this neighborhood is improving, and, unless something unfavorable happens in the next few days, planters will get a fair start. Acreage will show some increase, we believe."

Rome, Ga.—"Cotton planting scarcely under way as yet. The start is fully two to three weeks behind last year."

Macon, Ga.—"We are about three weeks behind in our farming operations, and the lands are poorly prepared for the reception of cotton seed. There is no roseate hue to the situation."

Columbus, Ga.—"Crop in this section very much behind last year on account of excessive rains in March. Planting season fully two weeks late as compared with last year."

Dawson, Ga.—"In our opinion unfavorable weather has not materially delayed planting, but may retard growth somewhat. Think acreage about same as last year."

Dalton, Ga.—"Planting has been delayed in our territory contiguous to our market, covering about four counties, about two weeks; acreage will be about same as last year."

Raleigh, N. C.—"Have had much rain, but believe our farmers will get their crops in by usual time. Think about usual acreage will be planted. Spot cotton scarce, all being used by local mills."

Charlotte, N. C.—"Having beautiful weather for farming. Crop is now being rapidly planted; in fact nearly all has been planted in this section."

Franklin, N. C.—"Our farmers very backward; weather very unfavorable now; weather cool."

Midway, Ala.—"Outlook is indeed one of much gloom; lands badly washed; all the cotton planted in March and first part of April now being planted over, the seed having rotted in the ground."

Waskom, Texas.—"Planters two to three weeks later than last year, and owing to scarcity of seed and bad stands caused by dying from cold weather, the prospects are much worse than at this time last year. Acreage about same. Will need rain soon."

Memphis, Tenn.—"The situation below this city is very gloomy, indeed, for planters."

Brahms left no will, but in a letter to his publisher, Herr Simrock, he states that he makes the Vienna Society of Friends of Music heir to his fortune of \$40,000, his copyrights, and manuscripts. An attempt is being made to have this letter admitted to probate as a will.

English Pharisaism cannot yet permit Bible names to be used on the stage. The production of Saint John's "Samson et Dalila," at Convent Garden, is hanging fire, as the composer refuses to have the names or the plot changed. Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" had to be transformed into "Perseus the Hermit" before it could be sung in London.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK
One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, letters, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 322 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year, a feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year \$8 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year \$8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year \$2 00

Courier-Journal
AND THE
RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE
BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY
\$1 25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to
THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Sun.
The first of American News papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.
A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.		
TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.

C. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
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Coal **B. W. BAKER**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
Best Wood and Coal in the Market.
Lowest prices.
Prompt delivery.
Telephone 140.

When you want

Finest Work ON LINENS

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We plate anything made of metal. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect April 4, 1897.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:
"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibule train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keyville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vested (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."
11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Raleigh at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; also except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keyville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.
2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.
7:10 a. m. daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."
2:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."
11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.
9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro. For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. F. A.

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RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Sunday, fair and warm weather.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 69; normal, 61; departure 8.
Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .09; departure, .09.
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 32 degrees.
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 101 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.40 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.34 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The high barometer is moving slowly southward over the Atlantic States and is now central over Georgia and South Carolina. The weather throughout the South and East continues fair and warm.
The barometer continues low from Kansas to the Lake region, with cloudy weather and some rain in that section. It is generally cloudy all over the Mississippi valley and westward.
The weather continues quite warm in the central valley.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Wm. Larson, of St. Paul, Minn., is in the city.
Mr. Frank Faison left yesterday for the university.
Senator McCarthy returned to New Bern yesterday.
Judge E. W. Timberlake, of Louisville, is in the city.
Ex-State Auditor Robert Furman, of Asheville, is in the city.
Mr. J. O. Atkinson has gone to Selma, Ala., for about ten days.
Lieut.-Gov. C. A. Reynolds spent a few hours in the city yesterday.

Miss Alice Jones left yesterday for Norfolk, after spending a week in the city.

Mr. A. B. Correll returned yesterday from Concord, where he spent the past week.

Miss Annie Simpson has returned from a three-months' visit to Richmond.

Wm. MacRae, of Belleville, Canada, is registered as a visitor at the Museum yesterday.

Supt. McBea, of the Seaboard Air Line, passed through in his private car yesterday, going north.

Miss Mary Armand Nash went to Tarboro yesterday to attend the marriage of Miss Curtis this week.

Elder James Smiley, of Bountiful, Davis county, Utah, was one of the sight-seers at the State Museum yesterday.

Rev. O. L. Stringfield went to Fair Bluff yesterday to take part in the "Denominational Institute" now in session there.

Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel has returned from Wilson, where he attended the meeting of the Albemarle Presbytery. He will occupy his pulpit today.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro, spent yesterday in Raleigh. He concedes that Purnell will be appointed judge, and he thinks the appointment will be made within a very few days.

Mr. Elmer J. Dowell, a Raleigh boy, but now a prosperous pharmacist of Bayonne, N. J., is in the city to the delight of his relatives and friends. Mr. Dowell has just graduated with high honors from a pharmaceutical college in New York.

A BIG HOTEL DEAL.

A Raleigh, Newbern and Goldsboro Syndicate Purchase the Atlantic.

Hon. F. M. Simmons returned yesterday from New Bern where he has been the past several days on business. In conversation with a Tribune representative he stated that on Friday the Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City was purchased by a syndicate of Raleigh, Goldsboro and New Bern gentlemen. The purchasers are Dr. Blacknall and F. M. Simmons, of Raleigh; E. A. Humphrey, of Elizabeth City, and Jas. Redman and Dr. Chas. Duffy, of New Bern. The syndicate from whom the property was purchased was composed principally of residents of Washington, D. C., and Virginia.

The new owners anticipate very material improvements in the hotel and propose to infuse new interest in the place as a summer resort.

The new arrangement does not interfere with Dr. Blacknall's plans for the management of the hotel during the coming season.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A Suit Decided in Favor of the Street Car Company.

The Superior Court granted two divorces yesterday: Marion Hopson from Rosa Hopson and Annie E. Dunivant from John W. Dunivant. The case of W. H. Matthews vs. Sarah Matthews was continued.

The defendant won in the suit of J. C. Maxson, administrator of Milly Williams, vs. the Raleigh Street Railway Company and Raleigh Electric Company. It will be remembered that Milly Williams was the old colored woman who was killed by a street car on Hillsboro street in January, 1895. Aunt Milly was old and deaf. She was walking on the track and did not see or hear the car. The jury, from the evidence presented, decided in favor of the defendant. Mr. W. J. Peele, who appeared for the plaintiff, does not think that an appeal will be taken. On the completion of this case the court adjourned until Monday morning.

New Advertisements.

S. C. Pool, Raleigh's up-to-date shoe man, offers some excellent bargains in his line. Read his advertisement in today's paper and see for yourself.

W. E. Jones, our enterprising Fayetteville street merchant, is a friend to the poor. In his advertisement today he presents some rare bargains to the people of Raleigh. He is yours for business.

Choice lemons at 15 cents per dozen, at Dugh's.

C. C. McDonald's Fire Insurance Agency saves you just 20 per cent. of your premiums. Call and see testimonials from Raleigh people. You are also patronizing a home company when you give it to him. He has just written a \$5,000 risk on the Supreme Court building. The State will save just \$18 more than any other company allows. This is done by dividing profits with policy holders. Other companies pay the profits to stock holders. See the difference?

Bananas 15, 20 and 25 cents a dozen, at Dugh's. They are fine.

Local News.

The usual Sunday afternoon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. will not be held today.

Rev. F. M. Jordan will preach at the Fayetteville street Baptist church this morning.

Regular meeting of Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, A. F. and A. M., Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Mayor Russ found a handsome bouquet on his desk yesterday morning, a present from a lady admirer.

Bishop Cheever will preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd tonight and administer the apostolic rite of confirmation.

Thomas S. Franklin, of Charlotte, was yesterday appointed Major and Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Col. B. S. Royster.

The Monday Evening club is to meet at the residence of Mr. T. H. Briggs tomorrow night. "Early American Literature" will be the topic.

Rev. Hight Moore, of Monroe, is in the city and will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church both in the morning and evening today.

Messrs. Royall & Borden have presented to Mr. D. M. King, master mechanic of the Seaboard Air Line, a handsome chair for his office.

A special term of the Burke county Superior Court for the trial of civil cases will begin June 14th and continue about four weeks. Judge Robinson will be appointed by the Governor to hold this court.

The Governor has authorized Judge L. L. Green to hold the Watanga Superior Court, beginning April 26, 1897, in place of Judge Hoke, who is still ill.

At the Central Methodist church today Rev. Edwin C. Glenn will speak about Daniel at both the morning and evening service. Sunday school at 9:15. All are cordially invited.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman will occupy his pulpit at the Edenton street Methodist church today. A special meeting will be held at this church during the week.

The elocution and physical culture recital announced to be given at the Blind Institution on next Tuesday evening, will be deferred on account of the reception at the Governor's mansion. The date for the recital will be announced later.

There will be services at Christ church tomorrow: 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning service and holy communion. Bishop Cheshire will administer the rite of confirmation at this service. Evening prayer 5:30 p. m. Free seats, all invited.

S. and D. Berwanger, the big clothing and gents' furnishing goods men, want you to look through their large store and see the magnificent line of light and handsome summer clothing for everybody. If you want the noblest suit in town see Berwanger.

Rev. J. T. Betts, formerly of Asheville, but now of Richmond, will preach at the West End Baptist church today. A protracted meeting will be begun in this church today. Prayer meetings have been held every night for the past week preparatory of these services.

Messrs. Sherwood, Higgs & Co., the progressive, pushing firm of dry goods fame, have an advertisement in today's paper, which is replete with bright and up-to-date bargains in their line. They want the trade, and sell their goods at prices that please the people. If you want your money's worth call on them.

By special request Dr. Daniel will tonight, at the Presbyterian church, repeat his address delivered before Albemarle Presbytery last Thursday night at Wilson on "The Political and Social Conditions Which Led to the Calling of the Westminster Assembly." It is an address of marked ability, and was heard at Wilson by a very large audience with great pleasure.

Mr. A. B. Stromach, the popular dry goods merchant, distributes among the ladies of our city a handsome fashion magazine, which is up to date with fashions of the latest styles and invention of ladies' wearing apparel. Call and get one at his handsome store.

In today's paper he presents to the people a rare list of prices on beautiful goods sold by him.

The revival at St. Paul's A. M. E. church continues with unabated interest. Rev. H. W. Leak reports 101 conversions and 74 accessions to the church. At 10:45 this morning a sermon will be preached to the young converts. At 3:30 a missionary and prayer meeting will be held and at 8 p. m. the synod will hold the older Christians. The meeting will continue for an indefinite time.

THE ANNUAL CLASSIS.

German Reform Church Meets May 5—Hon. C. H. Mebane's Address.

The annual classis for North Carolina of the German Reform church is to convene at Mt. Hope, in Guilford county, May 5th, and be in session for four days.

This classis owns Catawba College, and Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is booked for an address during the session on "The Duty of the Churches to Catawba College." Rev. J. L. Murphy, of Hickory, is to speak on "Why Send Our Boys and Girls to Catawba College." Rev. J. C. Leonard will also address the classis along the same line of thought.

This annual classis has a membership of about twenty-five ministers, and all the churches send delegates with parochial reports.

The principal strength of the denomination in this old colored town is in Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Columbus counties.

Characteristic.

The advertisement of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker in today's paper is characteristic of their great store. They issue a charming invitation to the "Sweet Girl Graduates," asking them to call at their large dry goods emporium and examine their beautiful stock of dress goods for summer wear. If you want the best, visit Tuckers'.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

O. W. Dull, Richmond, Va.; J. S. Solomon, Russell, Pa.; C. C. C. Reynolds, Winston; A. Cobb, Durham; F. B. Arendell, city; W. and O. B. Robinson, Goldsboro; T. C. Hicks, Richmond, Va.; C. M. Emory, New York; M. Nierschler, Norfolk, Va.; E. W. Timberlake, Louisville.

Another Peabody Scholarship.

Yesterday, at the request of Rev. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., the Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed Miss Huffman, of Henderson, to a scholarship in the Peabody Normal School at Nashville, Tenn. This is the first appointment which has been made, and there remain only four more.

To my patrons who order ice cream before 6 o'clock this evening I will furnish same in bricks, at the same cost. A. DUGHI.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reborough Block.

A. B. STROMACH

Popular Goods, Popular Prices, Popular Sales People.

THIS WEEK

A Wonderful Showing of Wonderful Values

In new and beautiful lines of Challies Organdies, Lappet Mulls, Irish Lawns Swiss Mulls, Lattice Lawns, Scotch Dimities, French Jaconets, Linen Batistes.

New Black Goods.

In Silk.

24-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, 75c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, \$1.00
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, 1.75
44-inch Hernani, per yard, 2.00
22-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yard 65c
44-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yard 1.25
23-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yard 1.00

In Wool.

38-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, 50c
44-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, 85c
48-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, \$1.00
40-inch Plain Etamine, per yd, 65c
42-inch Plain Etamine, per yard, 1.00 to 1.25
44-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd, 68c
48-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd, 85c

1897. SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR. 1897.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers, Black, White, Tan and Chocolate. We have Styles and Shapes cheaper than you ever bought them before. We sell no shoes that we cannot guarantee.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOYER & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayetteville St. Phone 207C.

A Real Fact a Live Issue.

Do you want a home? Do you wish to stop paying rent? Do you want to buy a home with rent money? Would you like to get one on 100 months time and pay no interest? Simply pay so much a month for 100 months and the home is yours. If so, C. C. McDonald, the Raleigh Real Estate man, is the one you want to see. See C. C. McDonald before buying. If you have a place, and want it sold (not merely offered for sale), try him. He does not object to your giving it to every other real estate firm in Raleigh. If you want to sell see who can sell first and for the most money, unless you are looking out for some one else's interest. If so, and you don't care to sell, it does not make much difference; all he wants is a chance, and if you are not partial as to who sells, if what you are after is the money for your pocket, he has that. You will realize that he is in the real estate business for what he gets out of it, and that "he is in it" to stay. See what he offers:

One eight-room house and lot at \$65 per month; 100 months no interest.

One twelve-room house and lot at \$25 per month; 100 months no interest.

One seven-room house and lot at \$20 per month; 100 months no interest.

One six-room house and lot at \$10 per month; 100 months no interest.

One three-room house and lot at \$10 per month; 100 months no interest.

Another three-room house and lot for the same.

Another three-room house and lot at \$7 per month; 100 months no interest.

Another three-room house and lot at \$12.50; 100 months no interest.

One six-room dwelling and store house at \$20 per month; 100 months no interest.

Also several nice residences for cash. I will be glad to show or give any information in regard to any of the above property to those who mean business. I haven't the time to give to mere curiosity hunters, so if you don't want to buy please don't bother to ask where? what? etc.

Call on or write to C. C. McDonald's Real Estate Agency, Raleigh, N. C.

A fine lot of beautiful singing, imported German canary birds; just received at Dugh's. Going cheap.

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns.

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Cobaea, and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 113.

Cut Roses.

Whiting Bros.

RELEIGH, N. C.

BIG SHOE BARGAIN.

350 pairs high class Footwear on sale Friday morning at about half price. Three big tables full, all one price, take your choice for

\$1.28,

Men's, women's and children's shoes and slippers, some as high value as \$5.00, not all sizes, but every pair worth double and more.

Not a single pair of this lot will be offered or sold until 9 o'clock Friday morning. Only 350 pairs of them and we never expect to be able to offer such values again in fine shoes.

Quantity not limited; first buyers get best selections. It will be the best shoe value ever offered in Raleigh.

Don't forget our big specials in men's shirts. See our big window. Best line of shirts in the city at same prices.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for \$1.25 and \$1.50—our price 75c.
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